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5 November 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Canadian Official on Aid to SADCC (Duff Roblin Interview; SADCC ENERGY, May/Jul 85)	1
Canadians Support Solar, Wind Power Study (Steve Godfrey; SADCC ENERGY, May/Jul 85)	3
Projects for LNG Production, Marketing Detailed (Lome Nacas; SADCC ENERGY, May/Jul 85)	4

ANGOLA

Guinea-Bissau Minister Visits Sumbe, Soyo (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 Sep 85)	6
Huambo, Cunene Party Chiefs Share Experiences (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Sep 85)	8
Registration of Youth in FAPLA Continues (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Sep 85)	9
Citizen's Identification Procedures Described (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Sep 85)	11
Industry Ministry Trains Workers in Administration (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Sep 85)	14
PESCANGOLA Faces Production Problems Due to Ship Breakdowns (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 17 Sep 85)	16
Lack of Raw Materials Hampers Huila Industrial Planning (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Sep 85)	22
Briefs	
Red Saturday Celebrated	25
Bie Census Started	25

Cuban Minister Returns	25
New President for Petrofina	26
BPV Special Group Course	26
Planning Minister in Lunda-Norte	26
BURKINA	
Briefs	
Security Zone Proclaimed	27
GHANA	
Ghana Radio on UK Policy at Commonwealth (Kwesi Amoako; Accra Domestic Service, 16 Oct 85)	28
LIBERIA	
Monrovia Reports Interview With Party Officials on Elections (Moses Washington, et al.; Radio ELWA, 18 Oct 85)	30
MOZAMBIQUE	
Lucheringo District Administrator Discusses Development Efforts (Francisco Guinica Interview; NOTICIAS, 26 Sep 85)	33
Sofala Opens Nutrition Center (NOTICIAS, 2 Oct 85)	36
Wall Built To Prevent Coastal Erosion in Beira (NOTICIAS, 26 Sep 85)	38
Experts Visit FO-2 Forestry Project (NOTICIAS, 1 Oct 85)	40
Merchant Marine Cooperation Agreement With Norway Signed (NOTICIAS, 2 Oct 85)	41
Briefs	
Joint Enterprise With PRC	42
Caia Landing Strip Enlarged	42
NIGERIA	
Ukpo Cited on Information Centers, Trafficking, Release of Politicians (Lagos Domestic Service, 12 Oct 85)	43
Briefs	
Former Gongola Governor Released	44

SOUTH AFRICA

Buthlezi's Attack on Paper Criticized (SOWETAN, 26 Sep 85)	45
White Big Business Seen as Highly Responsible for Crisis (SOWETAN, 1 Oct 85)	47
Government's Insensitivity in Dealing With Kwazulu Issue Criticized (SOWETAN, 24 Sep 85)	49
Columnist Berates Both Left, Right for Lack of Realism (Dawie; BEELD, 31 Aug 85)	51
Schlemmer Examines Causes of Present Crisis (Lawrence Schlemmer; SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Sep 85)	53
Kruger Group Chief Denies Rightwing Plot Accusations (Stephane Bothma; THE CITIZEN, 9 Oct 85)	56
Advice to Business: Do Not Languish in Pessimism (Hein Swart; DIE BURGER, 19 Sep 85)	58
South African Economy's Relation to Political Situation (DIE VADERLAND, 29 Aug 85)	60
Symbolic Actions Viewed as More Important Than Words (Piet Muller; BEELD, 29 Aug 85)	62
Business Leaders' Talks With ANC (DIE VADERLAND, 16 Sep 85)	64
Visit to ANC Headquarters, Dries van Heerden	64
Discussion Perhaps Narrows Gap	67
Views Clearly Expressed	68
Comment on Talks Between Businessmen, ANC (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 16 Sep 85)	70
Main Actors Seen as Shunning Alliance (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 25 Sep 85)	72
Plans Underway To Ban Detained Natal UDF Chairman Xundu (CITY PRESS, 29 Sep 85)	74
Open Letter to Minister Louis Le Grange (Percy Qoboza; CITY PRESS, 22 Sep 85)	75
Islamic Council Chairman Warns: Time Running Out (POST NATAL, 25-28 Sep 85)	76

Municipal Police Forces Soon for Black Areas (THE CITIZEN, 5 Oct 85)	77
Situation of Detainees Found Disturbing (SOWETAN, 27 Sep 85)	78
Kwandebele's Chief Minister Still Hoping for Full Independence (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 27 Sep 85)	80
SAA Forced To Find New Routes (Pik Botha; SOWETAN, 26 Sep 85)	83
VAAL Triangle Blacks Highest Paid (SOWETAN, 24 Sep 85)	85
Special Training Project To Help 100,000 Jobless (SOWETAN, 25 Sep 85)	86
Government May Use Energy To Stimulate Economy (ENGINEERING WEEK, 26 Sep 85)	87
Crown Mines Rail Project in Jeopardy (ENGINEERING WEEK, 26 Sep 85)	89
New Specialized Heat Treatment Firm Established (ENGINEERING WEEK, 26 Sep 85)	91
Prospects for Foundry Industry Discussed (ENGINEERING WEEK, 26 Sep 85)	94
Nation Lags in Banning Hazardous PCB's (ENGINEERING WEEK, 26 Sep 85)	97
Kalahari Irrigation Pipeline Ready for Use (DIE GEMSBOK, 30 Aug 85)	99
Drought Creates Agricultural, Livestock Problems in Northwest (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 19 Sep 85)	100
Breakthrough in Mullet Breeding for East London Researcher (DAILY DISPATCH, 25 Sep 85)	101
Briefs	
Production of Medicines	102
Riot Insurance Payments	102
Eastern Cape Gas Find	102
Siemens Installs Gensets	103
African Cables Order	103
Lethabo Pumps Ordered	103
New Gas Package	104
PF Mills	104

Hoist-Controllers Made	104
Exports Air Freight	105
Heat Treatment Contract	105
Umlazi Leader on Inkatha Hit-List	106
Black Jobs in Tourism	106
Peace Group's Manifesto	106
Border Violence	107

UGANDA

Briefs

Military Council Spokesman	108
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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CANADIAN OFFICIAL ON AID TO SADCC

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May/Jul 85 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Minister Duff Roblin, senior member of the Canadian Cabinet and the Government House leader in the Senate, with Achille Lollo; date and place not specified]

[Text]

A. Lollo: What kind of relationship would Canada like to maintain or reach concerning SADCC? What are your intentions?

«...There are certain aspects about SADCC that are very appealing to Canadians and to the Canadian government. We like the fact that in this organization there is very little indulgence in rhetoric about problems and a good deal of attention is paid to getting things done. We like the way that SADCC operates with a very small Secretariat and the way in which it concentrates on practical problems of the region. The aspect of SADCC that involves cooperation between nations of the region, the way in which it works by allotting to each member of the organization some particular role, some particular function to perform, we think is very good. Then the possibility of cooperating donor countries being able to add something of their expertise and sometimes their money as well, to what SADCC is doing, we think is a good pattern. So we are very impressed. When SADCC started, five years ago, the Canadian reaction was interested, but not what you would call greatly enthusiastic. But after having seen the way the organization operates, we have become very enthusiastic. At Lusaka, last year, the government made a commitment to accord to SADCC a very special priority in our international obligations.

In the last year, there has been a new government in Canada.

I am a representative of that government, and I have come to make it clear that the new government is fully behind the Canadian policy toward SADCC. I want to make sure we continue to do our part. It is a very good thing...»

A Lollo: Canada has become quite interested in energy. Do you think the development of energy in SADCC could change the present economic situation and promote development of other sectors, in particular transport and industry?

«...I have been impressed with the careful selection of priorities in SADCC. Agriculture, I think that probably is priority one, and energy comes a very close second. Then of course there is the emphasis on transportation and communication and on human development. Those are the four main thrusts of the main priorities of SADCC. I approve of those priorities. My first reaction would be that until we have made good progress with solving the problems in those four areas, it might be questionable as to whether we should accept any other priorities until we have made a good job of the ones we have got. One of these days we will have completed those four priorities as far as SADCC can go, and I think we will be open to examine other priorities that the nine nations might

wish us to take a look at. So while I would think we should stick to the four at the present time, this system works so well, in my opinion, that we should welcome an opportunity in the future to broaden the base into, well, any area that interests the nations concerned. It is up to them, I think, to make the judgement as to where they want the emphasis to come, and then the donors, I am sure, will be delighted to cooperate. That is, I think, your responsibility to do that; ours is to have to input the decision that we are out to help....»

A. Lollo: There is a link between the energy sector and the industrial sector. The industrial sector, like the energy sector, is however being held back by the problem of transfer of technology. Do you think Canada could play a different role in this context, especially with respect of transfer of technology to the energy and perhaps the industrial sectors?

«...I think you have made an excellent point. There is a close relation between energy and what you do with the energy after you have got it, which means, as you pointed out, industrial considerations, among others. The questions of the transfer of technology is an A-number one question, not just in SADCC, let me tell you! It is a problem in my own home country of Canada. We appreciate very keenly the necessity to keep up with what the great world is doing. Because we cannot do all these things ourselves, we have to learn from what others are doing. Perhaps we might be experts in some particular field of technology, but we cannot be experts in all the fields of technology and we have to learn from others. Now, that is

just as true of Canada as it is of Angola and the nations of SADCC. If we have in Canada a field of expertise where we can transfer technology, I think you will find us open to do so. I imagine that in certain aspects of transportation, for example, in certain aspects of agricultural research and in certain aspects of electrical generation, as you well know, and if it came to the point of nuclear generation, for example, we do have a considerable stock of expertise that is all our own, and I think that if you had a particular project in the areas in which we have some special competence, that we would be very glad to discuss those and to see how we could help....»

A. Lollo: Can you give us a summary of what Canadian presence has been like here in this conference? Could you summarize the projects you intend to fund, or that you are interested in?

«...I have come to the conference with one particular responsibility and that is to assure members of SADCC of the support and interest of the new government of Canada, and along with me there has been a large delegation of Canadian experts of all of the four priorities we have been discussing to sign the memorandums of agreement on three or four of the projects in connection with energy: hydroelectric power, the interconnection between the various power systems in the region, and technical questions having to do with electricity. So there were four memorandums of understanding signed with respect to that, in which Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, I think, were all involved. So we regard that as a very worthwhile achievement for us at this conference....» ■

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CANADIANS SUPPORT SOLAR, WIND POWER STUDY

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May/Jul 85 p 37

[Article by Steve Godfrey]

[Text]

The Canadian non-governmental organization Inter Pares has agreed with the Technical and Administration Unit coordinating the energy sector to begin a study of potential wind and solar power pilot projects numbers 4.0.3. and 4.0.4. The study will be completed during 1985.

SADCC has identified new and renewable energy sources as an important element in the development of energy strategies in the region as a means to reduce the pressure on traditional energy sources, improve living conditions in remote areas through provision of electricity and contribute to agricultural and industrial development.

However, the introduction of wind and solar technologies to Southern Africa has been slower than in other parts of the developing world such as India, West Africa, and Latin America. So far, in Southern Africa it has been restricted to solar heating and drying systems and wind powered mechanical devices such as water pumps, rather than generating systems for local electricity supply.

As a means to develop the latter SADCC has proposed the establishment of two pilot units: a 50kw wind powered turbine and a 30kw photovoltaic generator. The outline project descriptions indicate that the wind unit could be situated in Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, or Tanzania, and the solar unit in Angola, Botswana or Zimbabwe.

SADCC has prepared detailed project data setting out the basic engineering and technical requirements of the two projects

together with the provisional list of possible sites. The study will augment this data by making available information relevant to final site selection and concentrating on the human and social conditions necessary for successful introduction of the new technology.

The study will include:

1) An analysis of wind and solar generating system pilot projects which have been carried out in other developed and developing countries, particularly elsewhere in Africa.

2) An analysis of the experience to date within SADCC states of the introduction of new and renewable technologies such as wind powered water pumps in Lesotho and solar drying equipment in Zimbabwe.

3) The examination of appropriate local organisational structures for implementation and any complementary development required (training, community-based economic development, conversion from existing power sources, etc).

4) Investigation about how best to involve appropriate regional participation by member-state representatives in the pilot projects.

The results will be synthesized and will guide specific recommendating for the siting and design of pilot projects. ■

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PROJECTS FOR LNG PRODUCTION, MARKETING DETAILED

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English May/Jul 85 pp 32-33

[Article by Lome Nacas]

[Text]

Despite some hesitation arising from market studies, it seems that by 1990 three Sub-Saharan African countries will be exporters of liquefied natural gas (LNG): Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo.

The largest project is located in the Gulf of Guinea, in Nigeria. While there have been some problems in choosing partners and an operating company, and even in assessing project costs, the Bonny gas liquefaction plant near Port Harcourt is now due to go on stream before 1990 and probably in 1987-88.

Problems arose following withdrawal in 1980-82 of two of the six partners in the project, the U. S. Philips Co. and British Petroleum of Great Britain.

The ambitious Bonny project, slated to be the world's largest, with capacity for treating 16 billion m³ of natural gas per year, clearly surpassed Nigeria's financing capability at the time, yet the State wished to control 60% of the capital through the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

Because of its financial shortfall, Nigeria had to decide between carrying out the project as originally planned but calling on overseas finance, or dividing it into two stages, building two units each with a capacity of eight billion cubic metres.

But it was not Nigeria's financial difficulties that prompted Philips, withdrawal. The reasons were not only economic but also political and included: a) the abundance of gas resources in North America and b) the U. S. Administration's refusal to invest in any further energy projects in the Third World.

Total costs of the Bonny project, including acquisition of a fleet of 16 megatankers to transport the gas, are estimated at over US\$ 15 billion, or three quarters of Nigeria's total oil earnings.

Even though the Bonny plant is not yet operational, Nigerian gas already has a market. A protocol agreement was signed

in 1980 between Nigeria and an eight-member consortium of European companies led by Gaz de France (GDF), for purchase of half the Bonny production with an option on purchases of the remaining fifty per cent.

In Cameroon the situation is quite different and the country might become the first Sub-Saharan African country to enter the African LNG market. The Kribi plant project, under an ad hoc company, SEGAZCAM, groups five partners with equal stakes of 20%: the national oil company SNH, ELF Serepca, SHELL Petroleum, Mobil Oil and Total Tepecam. Their project studies virtually completed in 1982 aimed at better estimates of the country's gas reserves (estimated at 300 bln m³, seven times smaller than Nigeria's) in order to arrive at a proposal for the size of the LNG treatment plant.

The Kribi plant's capacity will lie somewhere between 4-8 mln cubic metres per year and the total cost will be US\$ 4-6 bln. GDF has already made known its intentions of purchasing up to 6 bln cubic metres per year of the Kribi production when it reaches full capacity, and of acquiring 1-2 bln cubic metres p. a. in the first few years.

Société Gaz Congo was formed in the Congo in 1981. In 1982 it joined with Hydrocongo (35%), AGIP (32,5%) and ELF (32.5%) to begin studies on a project

SUB-SAHARAN GAS PROJECTS					
Country	Proven Gas Reserves (bln cu.m)	Liquefaction Plant Projects (Operators)	Partners	Capacity (bln cu.m LNG p. a.)	Year on Stream
CAMEROON	300	Kribi Plant	SNH Elf Serepca Shell Pecten Mobil Oil Total Tepcam	4-8	1987-88
NIGERIA	2000	Bonny Plant (Bonny LNG Ltd in liquidation)	NNPC Shell Agip ELF	8-16	1987-88
CONGO	0.66	Plant under study by Gaz Congo	Hydrocongo Agip ELF	—	—

to be located near Pointe Noire and to make a fresh assessment of the country's gas reserves, estimated at some 660 mln cubic metres. But Congo's entry into the LNG market will only take place in the next decade.

While prices gained by Algerian gas have stimulated Sub-Saharan Africa's gas projects, they have also had considerable impact on world gas markets, where Western Europe remains the largest potential client. Experts believe there is a good chance that other African countries will be able to ask the same price as Algeria. But in a wider context, African gas may become less attractive than North Sea gas because of transport and regasification costs.

European circles continue to promote the concept of a «balanced price» which, they say, would guarantee profitability of the projects while not discouraging potential clients.

They argue that if such a price is not arrived at, there will be stiff competition in the 1990s among gas suppliers, and they add that African producers will be at a disadvantage in such a situation because of the huge untapped resources in the North Sea, Norway (with 2,500-3,000 bln m³ — almost the same reserves as Algeria) and the Persian Gulf, which has almost a quarter of world gas reserves. ■

ANGOLA

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER VISITS SUMBE, SOYO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] After participating in the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, Mario Cabral, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and minister of commerce and tourism of Guinea-Bissau, paid a visit the day before yesterday to the cities of Sumbe and Soyo, with the minister of energy and petroleum, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), the vice minister of petroleum, Desiderio Costa, and the general director of SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company], Herminio Escorcio.

In the city of Sumbe, the Guinea-Bissau minister paid a lengthy visit to the National Institute of Petroleum, an establishment which is currently running its first activity for intermediate training of about 90 Angolan technicians and students from various countries which are members of the "five," and from the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], with the aid of the UNDP and NORAD [Norwegian International Development Authority], and with Italian cooperation through COMERINT.

Also in the city of Sumbe, the Guinea-Bissau minister commented that the People's Republic of Angola, despite the imperialist aggression through racist South Africa, has maintained the work impetus that the MPLA-Labor Party instilled in the Angolan people, to construct their progress in peace and freedom.

After having focused on matters related to the state of development in Guinea-Bissau, with regard to the opening of opportunities in the area of training cadres, he said that the school has just provided all the material and scientific conditions to be able to accept cadres from other Portuguese-speaking African countries. He added that, in the case of Guinea-Bissau, they could take the training and also receive the instruction based on experience gained by Angola in the area of energy and petroleum, describing that matter as a keystone required for the building of our cooperation.

Concerning the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, Mario Cabral stated categorically that it was, in fact, a great success even contrary to the desires of many who would certainly like to see a failure of a conference of this kind in this Front Line area. He also said that, "We think that, although there were some heated issues, such as East Timor, Iran-Iraq and the Sahara question which

took hours to discuss, a consensus was reached which, in itself, constitutes a great success for the Angolan people, and for all of us as well."

Meanwhile, regarding the status of the border dispute between his country and the Republic of Senegal which has divided them for several years, that Guinea-Bissau ruler claimed that both sides had reached an agreement based on the presentation of this matter to a court of arbitration that is now being established, awaiting only the assignment of the presiding judge. He also explained that the court will most likely meet in Geneva or Paris.

He added: "There is a political desire on both sides to satisfactorily resolve this border conflict and finally settle a problem that the colonial regimes, both Portuguese and French, never dealt with and never resolved; perhaps even with a certain notion of creating during the post-independence period another political problem with our neighbors, thereby poisoning our fraternal relations."

Visit to Soyo

In Soyo, where he spent the entire day yesterday, the Guinea-Bissau minister, along with the vice minister of petroleum, Desiderio Costa, and the general director of SONANGOL, Herminio Escorcio, as well as several ambassadors from the People's Republic of Angola accredited to certain Front Line countries, was able to pay a lengthy visit to the Quinfunquena bases, to a project in the FINA/SONANGOL/Texaco Association area, of which FINA is the operator and SONANGOL the concession-holder, directed toward the fishing industry and production in the Congo Basin, and to Kwanda, a complex constructed by SONANGOL at the mouth of the Zaire River, to back up the region's petroleum activity.

2909

CSO: 3442/7

ANGOLA

HUAMBO, CUNENE PARTY CHIEFS SHARE EXPERIENCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 85 p 3

[Excerpts] A delegation headed by Pedro Mutinda, coordinator of the Cunene Provincial Committee, accompanied by his deputy coordinator Antonio Cabinda and the deputy provincial commissioner Mario Sambuaco, visited this city to exchange experiences with party officials in this province.

According to the agenda, the group recently met with Lucio do Amaral, the deputy provincial commissioner of Huambo, and visited the installations of the provincial agriculture delegations, of the MINCI [Ministry of Internal Trade], and of industry.

For the purpose of being briefed on the way the party agencies operate in this province, the delegation met with Marculino Moco, the coordinator of the provincial party committee, who talked about the activities which the party has been carrying out in response to the current political-military situation in the province as well as activities having to do with the 10th anniversary of the country's independence and the Second Party Congress.

As part of the visit made by the second secretary of that organization, Moreira Lopes participated in the work of the 6th regular meeting of the municipal committee of the JMPLA-JP [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] during which the members pledged faithfully to carry out the tasks assigned to them.

5058
CSO: 3442/8

ANGOLA

REGISTRATION OF YOUTH IN FAPLA CONTINUES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The process of enlisting the youth for the National Army, the FAPLA, continued yesterday in the municipality of Cazenga, in Luanda, more specifically, at the Occupational Training Center and the ODP [People's Defense Organization] Provincial Command, where a massive attendance of youths occurred, with very high morale.

In order to observe close at hand the way in which the work done by the members of the CRMPL mobilized for this task is progressing, a team of reporters from this newspaper went to the Cazenga Occupational Training Center yesterday, where a political ceremony to encourage the youths was held.

On this occasion, a group of children organized into the municipal structure of the Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization expressed their affection and appreciation for those who, as of yesterday, left the intimacy of their families to perform their duty defending the fatherland.

At the opening of the political ceremony, a Pioneer girl, speaking on behalf of all the children from the municipality of Cazenga, addressed a message to the new contingent of youths who entered the glorious FAPLA yesterday, starting with revolutionary congratulations to them, and recalling that the fatherland's defense reflects the comments made by the late lamented Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto, when he said: "Every citizen is and must necessarily feel that he is a soldier."

The message stated: "Today, we are undergoing a war which has been imposed on us by the racist South Africans; hence, we must close ranks, in order to neutralize all the actions of our enemies, as in Malongo and other locations. Today, we are Pioneers; tomorrow, we shall reach your age and imitate your example, so that this fatherland of Neto may be free, from Cabinda to Cunene."

The Pioneers in attendance then distributed flowers, postcards and red scarves to the pre-recruits.

The second municipal secretary of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, Gaspar Antonio, speaking on

behalf of all the youth from the municipality of Cazenga, also addressed a message to the newly enlisted members of the FAPLA.

He said: "Inspired by Hoji-Ya-Henda, our youth has given evidence of uncommon sacrifice, as in the case of the young men who are now leaving the intimacy of their families, and student and working associates, to join the ranks of the FAPLA."

The final speaker was Capt Armando Caxissa, political commissar of the CRMPL, who, addressing the young men, declared that this recruitment was taking place at a time when the South African racists are engaged in an attack of major scope, started on National Hero's Day, with massive bombings against positions of the glorious FAPLA.

2909

CSO: 3442/7

ANGOLA

CITIZEN'S IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Everyone is a living component of the society and, as such, must be provided with a document which describes and identifies him.

In order to become informed on the operation of the Luanda Identification Records, an agency of vital importance, as well as on the difficulties confronting it, we contacted Joaquim Pereira de Carvalho, chief of the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department.

"During the first half of this year, 174,420 identity cards were issued, and 95,416 criminal record certificates were processed, bringing receipts with a monetary value of 35,704,600.00 kwanzas," commented Joaquim de Carvalho, when our team of reporters inquired about the work done during this period of the year.

The chief of the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department also remarked: "From the proclamation of national independence until December 1984, 3,062,793 identity cards were issued, and 607,211 criminal record certificates were processed."

With a total of six civil identification stations and 10 tobacco shops engaged in the provision and reception of printed criminal record certificates in Luanda Province, this sector has nearly 118 workers in this province and handles between 350 and 360 requests for identity cards every day.

When asked to comment on the slowness that has been noted in the provision of identity cards to those concerned, Joaquim de Carvalho claimed that this situation is due to several factors.

"We must bear in mind that the provision of the identity cards is carried out on the basis of the citizen's native location," observed the chief of the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department, who continued: "For example, if an individual is a native of Huambo and a resident of Luanda, attempting to obtain his ID in the latter city, the identification services will have to organize and send his records to his province of origin to confirm all the citizen's data. These records are sent by mail (by air, where there are flights, and by truck where airplanes do not fly). However, in view of the constant war situation that we are experiencing, often the records do not leave Luanda on time, and vice-versa."

Joaquim de Carvalho interrupted our conversation briefly to answer the telephone, and later went on to say; "This situation is even worse when the records reach the provinces and the lack of a document is discovered. In such an event, the records are returned to Luanda. Imagine the delay that this can entail, with the transportation problem that I mentioned earlier. And sometimes, when the records arrive in Luanda, the party concerned doesn't come to our counters to find out about the status of his identity card. Time elapses and the document continues in abeyance."

"In any event," continued the subject of our interview, in the sharp tone that is typical of him, "we are expending efforts to overcome this situation; because the same thing is not happening in the case of individuals who are natives of Luanda."

Our reporter inquired whether the backlog noted in the criminal identification section has been caused by a lack of forms or other reasons, to which our interviewee responded:

"At present, we have noted a great deal of activity in the criminal identifications section, for several reasons: first, because the DNEFA is providing the new passports to citizens who wish to enjoy their vacations abroad, and to procure the aforementioned document, it is necessary to submit the criminal record certificate, among other documents. Secondly, we are in the period of school enrollment. Everyone wants to enroll, including children, and for this they must have the criminal record certificate. Hence, these are the main causes of the population's presence in the criminal identification section; not to mention those who go there to discuss their documents because they want to work in public services or elsewhere."

The chief of the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department also remarked: "Unfortunately, the population is not cooperating with us, because they think that merely by going to the criminal identification sector they can be waited on, while they visit other criminal record stations. For this reason, there is no shortage of forms; there is a greater amount of work and haste among individuals, because everyone wants to be the first one waited on."

However, owing to the amount of work facing the criminal identification section at present, the period for provision of criminal record certificates is 2 weeks, and not a week, as was the case previously.

Meanwhile, in order to give an effective respond to the public's requests, the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department plans to open more tobacco shops soon for distribution of criminal record certificate forms.

Also included in the plan of that Ministry of Justice agency is the opening of a civil identification station in every municipality of Luanda Province, thereby lending new dynamics to the exercise of its lofty, uplifting task on behalf of the society.

Which provinces have the largest numbers of requests for the issuance of identity cards?

"First, we have Luanda Province, next, Huambo Province, which is followed immediately by Bie Province."

Where there is work, there are difficulties; working means overcoming a series of difficulties. Which are the most glaring difficulties being confronted, and what has been done to solve them?

"At present, the greatest difficulties that we have are associated with the lack of transportation for personnel from their homes to the office, and the lack of a day-care center for children. It is important to note that this latter situation has been almost eliminated, because the opening of a child day-care center is planned for the near future."

When the reporter inquired about the degree of discipline that exists between the workers and the public, the chief of the National Civil and Criminal Identification Department claimed that it was acceptable, although there are some members of the public with less proper attitudes.

"We have learned how to deal with the public," added the subject of our interview, who went on to say: "Our workers are assiduous and punctual, although there are some absences noted during the normal working hours to make their monthly purchases; which is understandable up to a certain point." Joaquim de Carvalho stated in conclusion, "However, we are always striving to serve our esteemed public better."

2909

CSO: 3442/7

ANGOLA

INDUSTRY MINISTRY TRAINS WORKERS IN ADMINISTRATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Out of the initial 116 students, 97 successfully completed the 6th basic course in administration given by the Ministry of Industry which yesterday closed the installations at the training center of that ministry in a ceremony presided over by Antonio Burity, director of the cadre department, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party.

During the course, which began in January and which was given by Angolan and Portuguese teachers, the students received basic knowledge in the field of accounting on the 1st and 2nd levels, stock management on the 1st and 2nd levels, clerical techniques, as well as typing.

A recent graduate, who spoke as representative of the others, expressed appreciation for the help given by the directorate of the Ministry of Industry and the center who, in spite of the difficulties, made sure that the course was completed successfully.

In his speech, Antonio Burity urged the graduates to use the knowledge they acquired during the course in practice so that they might become professionals and skilled workers in a free and independent homeland.

"We are in this room, officially ending the 6th training session and this should certainly be cause for great rejoicing among all of us because, above all, it means that we managed to train about 100 basic cadres who can now make their contribution to the organization of enterprises and agencies," the official said at this point.

Antonio Burity felt that the difficulties which the center had deserved the special concern of ministry officials, especially in the light of the speech given by the vice minister during the methodological meeting of human resources agencies held in Lubango. On this occasion he reaffirmed the role which had played by the vocational training centers and he thanked all teachers and all the others who, in spite of so many difficulties, managed to accomplish their teaching tasks with zeal and dedication.

In concluding the closing session, we heard the speech by Antonio Martins, national human resources director, who said: "We must view training as a

battle to which we are all committed with a view to overcoming those factors which have been responsible for the strangulation of our training activities." In the same way he urged the graduates to concentrate more on the elements of practical activities in their careers with the enterprises.

5058

CSO: 3442/8

ANGOLA

PESCANGOLA FACES PRODUCTION PROBLEMS DUE TO SHIP BREAKDOWNS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The breakdowns occurring on the vessels of the PESCANGOLA [Angolan Fishing Enterprise] fleet are the main obstacles to the fulfillment of this fishing enterprise's production plans, as JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by its assistant general director, Ildefonso de Carvalho. That official also remarked that those breakdowns, which occur primarily because of the lack of materials for replacement of the engines, "cause a certain amount of blockage in the enterprise's productive activity." PESCANGOLA, a national enterprise created by Decree 42/81 of 28 April, with headquarters in Luanda and an agency in Benguela Province, has a fishing fleet consisting of 15 vessels, 14 of which are trawlers and only one for casting nets. Of the trawlers, 12 were built in Brazil and two in Angola, at ESTALNAVE [Shipyards Enterprise], the former Sorefame of Lobito, as well as the one for casting nets.

At the present time, of the 15 aforementioned boats, only six are operational, three operate irregularly, two are being repaired at ESTALNAVE and four are broken down.

The information cited here clearly reflects the problem existing at the enterprise, because although the latter has cooperation agreements with foreign fleets, it is on the national fleet that "the guarantee of the production plans is based," as its assistant general director claimed.

Structure of the Enterprise

PESCANGOLA employs 350 workers, 305 of whom are natives and the remaining 48 foreigners [figures as published].

Of the native workers, who include 15 women, 118 work on land in the administrative services and the technical area; while 180 men are working at sea.

Among the 48 foreigners, 46 are of North Korean nationality, and there is one Spaniard and one Portuguese.

From an organizational standpoint, the enterprise has six different departments, each with its own functions, most of them specific for the type of enterprise

that it is. For example, there is the national fleet department, the logistical and financial departments, the statistics and planning department, the human services department and the department for foreign participation and public relations.

National Fleet 80 Percent Shellfishing

The PESCANGOLA fleet is divided into three groups, namely, the one for shrimp trawling, the one for fish trawling and the casting net group.

In the first group, which has eight boats, two have crews which are 100 percent native. One of these is currently broken down. The other six boats have mixed personnel.

In the second group, with four boats staffed by completely native personnel, only one is in operation, according to the enterprise's official, and its operation is very irregular.

The net casting group, which has only one boat, is now at a complete standstill, because it is under repair in Lobito.

This information, provided by the assistant general director of the enterprise, shows a marked difference between the shrimp catching and fish catching groups; because, whereas the former has seven boats in operation, the latter has only one in operation. This holds true, with the aggravating factor of the breakdown in the net casting boat which, according to Ildefonso de Carvalho, has been in Lobito for repairs since last March. As noted in a telex from ESTALNAVE sent to the PESCANGOLA management, its repair will not begin until next week.

At the present time, according to the enterprise official, the national fleet's activity is 80 percent shellfishing. He said that the remaining 20 percent consists of fish caught by those shellfishers.

Foreign Fleets in the Service of PESCANGOLA

In addition to the national fleet, PESCANGOLA has cooperation contracts with four foreign companies, whose boats operate in Angolan territorial waters based on agreements signed between the enterprise and the former; in other words, between our government and the respective countries.

These four companies are, specifically, the Italian Itimar and the Spanish Interburgo, both cooperating through contacts between enterprises, that is, between PESCANGOLA and them; Osadger and Frazana, Nigerian and Zairean, respectively, with the first participating under a contract signed with the direct participation of the Ministry of Fisheries, and the second through an agreement between governments.

Itimar, which operates with seven vessels, has stipulated in its contract the minimal catch of 8,000 tons per year. The division of the fishing has been

made with 51 percent for PESCANGOLA and 49 percent for Itimar. Interburgo, in turn, which has four vessels in service, has agreed on a minimal catch of 6,000 tons per year. The production is distributed in the same manner.

The Nigerian company, Osadjer, operates with two boats, having no minimal amounts of catch, and the division has been made with 50 percent for each side.

Finally, Frazana, which operates with only one boat, has agreed on a minimal catch of 1,250 tons. The distribution has been made in halves, one for each side. This contract has been in effect only since 1 August of this year.

All the activity of the foreign fleets is controlled by PESCANGOLA. The latter keeps four persons on each boat who, in addition to receiving occupational training, also engage in the task of inspection.

The unloading of fish from these fleets is controlled by inspectors from PESCANGOLA and its consortium, as well as by representatives from the Ministry of Fisheries' National Inspection Department and from the client enterprise, EDIPESCA.

EDIPESCA Is the Only Client and the Fish Supplied Is Selected

The entire production of fish caught both by the national fleet and the foreign firms in the service of PESCANGOLA is delivered to EDIPESCA, as a distributing enterprise, which it is, to be sent to the national-level marketing circuits. EDIPESCA is, so to speak, PESCANGOLA's only client.

In response to a question asked by our reporter regarding the reason for the presence of only low-quality fish in the fish markets, the assistant general director of PESCANGOLA claimed that his enterprise delivers, without exception, all the fish caught, from ordinary fish to shellfish.

To give an example, inasmuch as, on this occasion he did not have with him more recent information, because part of the documentation relating to the foreign fleet was in the department located in the low-lying area of Luanda, that official commented on the plan for delivery of fish to EDIPESCA during March, in which one could observe the following:

In the first group of fish, including species such as grouper, murianga, sea bass, etc., 2,525 tons were delivered.

In the second group, including fish such as pungo, liro, dark porgy, mareca porgy, hake, big barbudo, etc., 222,614 kilograms were delivered.

In the third group, including cachucho, tico-tico, dorado, cod, macoa, etc., 377 tons were delivered.

In the fourth group, including carapau, marionga, swordfish, catfish and other qualities of fish, 25 tons were delivered to EDIPESCA.

And in the last group, which includes other smaller species, very meager amounts not cited by the director were delivered.

This explanation also pertains to another question, associated with the mixture of fish of which the fish markets complain; concerning which Ildefonso de Carvalho added: "The fish has to be selected, not only because of a requirement from EDIPESCA, but also for our statistical control."

Workers' Social Conditions and Organization

With some difficulties in having the workers on the sea join the literacy battle, owing to the features of their work, PESCANGOLA has sought the most suitable means for taking classrooms to the sea; something which has not yet proven possible.

As for the implementation of the new wage scale, according to its assistant general director, the program devised for the different categories of workers has been in the hands of the Ministry of Labor since last year.

The enterprise has a medical station which serves not only its workers but also those of all the work centers in the area. It also has a cafeteria which, according to its official, "has no problems with food supplies."

Insofar as the political and social organization of the workers is concerned, all organizations exist in the enterprise, with the exception of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], which has not yet been founded.

Based on the comments made by the assistant general director, there are good relations between the party and mass organizations and the enterprise's management.

For the workers' recreation, there is a soccer team, which plans to participate in the next workers' championship games. The first steps have been taken toward the creation of a cultural group, and it is intended to build premises for recreation.

Production Plans

As was noted at the beginning of this article, the main obstacle to the fulfillment of the production plans is the breakdowns that have occurred throughout the year among the national fleet's vessels.

For this reason, according to PESCANGOLA's assistant general director, Ildefonso de Carvalho, the percentages of fulfillment of the production plans are usually divided into two groups: the first, for the operational boats, and the second, for the entire fleet.

This is due to the fact that there are often certain vessels which, at the time of the programming, have not even operated for a single day during the year.

For example, this year, of the 15 vessels that the enterprise has, 13 were planned, because it was thought that only two would not operate during the year. In fact, those two boats did not operate, but the same thing happened to other vessels, as in the case of the net-casting boat, which broke down during the second quarter and has not returned to the water to date.

Thus, making an analysis of the fulfillment of the production plans at the end of the first half of this year, the following has been discovered:

During the first quarter, the fulfillment of the production plan was 69.6 percent for the boats in operation, and 50.3 percent for the entire fleet.

During the second quarter, it was 80.9 percent for the operating boats and only 31.6 percent for the whole fleet.

As may be noted from the data, there was an increase in the percentage of fulfillment of the plan among the boats in operation during the second quarter, in comparison with the first, whereas for the entire fleet that percentage declined.

This fact is obviously due to a greater number of boats broken down during the second quarter, primarily those for net-casting, which contributed largely to the rise in production rates.

It should be noted that the aforementioned boat had a plan for catching 181 tons of fish for the second quarter. This number, although low, is somewhat satisfactory, in view of the large catching capacity of vessels of that type.

In addition to this boat, there are also others, such as the "Bukumazi," for which a production of 36 tons was planned during the second quarter; the "Kinza," which had programmed for the same period a catch of 59 tons; and the "Comandante Gika," which was expected to catch 30 tons of fish.

Lack of ATM and Isolated Imports of Fittings

The main problem besetting the enterprise at present is that of the breakdowns that occur on the vessels, as has already been mentioned. These breakdowns are due primarily to the lack of replacement materials for the damaged boats.

PESCANGOLA does not have a "ceiling" for direct imports. The necessary materials are imported through Enatip, an enterprise responsible for providing parts and fittings to the units in the fishing branch.

The lack of control found in the importing of such materials has caused serious problems; the most necessary parts are not imported, but those in less demand are. The enterprises are left for entire periods waiting for a small part which, although it is insignificant for an enterprise, is postponed until later.

According to the assistant general director of PESCANGOLA, "There are certain parts of a vessel which, after a certain amount of time in operation, need inspection. If these inspections are not made at the proper time, there can be very serious consequences."

The lack of replacement parts makes it necessary to carry out "piecework," as that official remarked. "A breakdown occurs in a certain part of the boat, and an attempt is made to correct the situation which caused the breakdown, but this means putting off a major future problem," he concluded.

And there are vessels in this situation, as in the case of the aforementioned "Bukumazi" and "Malembo," which are at a standstill because of a problem with the air compressor. The same situation has occurred in the other boats which have broken down. The solution to the problems has been postponed until they become as they are, for lack of material technical assistance (ATM).

Hence, it is easy to infer that "ATM has been one of the major bottlenecks" for PESCANGOLA's fleet, as its assistant general director claimed.

2909

CSO: 3442/7

ANGOLA

LACK OF RAW MATERIALS HAMPERS HUILA INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Various factors continue to hinder the accomplishment of production plans in the province of Huila, according to the report from the provincial commissioner's office to the people's assembly.

According to that document, to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA had access, the rather poor results achieved by the provincial delegation of agricultural are essentially due to the failure of control over programmed activities and the domestic and foreign labor force.

The breakdown of almost the entire motor pool, along with the machinery and the tractors, plus the late arrival of reduced quantities of imported seeds, and irregular rainfall are other causes leading to failure to carry out the plans. The current situation indicates that it will be difficult to obtain figures above 50 percent of the initial target figures.

The construction industry also experienced difficulties mainly due to the lack of construction materials. In the meantime, the provincial directorate of construction materials did come up with some high-quality products, especially tiles, window and door frames, and bricks; this made it possible for the enterprise to stop falling back on the general government budget.

These events, reported by our correspondent in the province of Huila and published in yesterday's edition, are now joined by events in the industrial sector.

Low Industrial Output

As in agriculture, the industrial sector of Huila experienced failure due to already chronically insufficient quantity of raw materials, the obsolete condition of almost all equipment installed in the production unit, the disorganization of certain enterprises, irregular supply of technical material, the lack of transportation equipment as well as spare parts.

Among the enterprises so far paralyzed by the lack of technical equipment and some spare parts we must single out FERRANGOL [expansion unknown] a mining enterprises located in the township of Jamba which has been paralyzed

for 10 years and ROREMINA [expansion unknown] enterprise which is involved in the extraction of black granite and two of whose main machines are damaged, as well as some compressors and stackers which have not been operable for almost 3 years.

Other no less important production units, such as the "N'Gola" beer brewery, Madeiras de Huila, BEBUILA [expansion unknown], Moageiras, ready-made clothing factories, and others are producing far below their output capacity and this forces many of them to fall back on the OGE (General State Budget) to pay for their production expenditures.

The report from the provincial commissioner's office emphasizes that recourse to document No. 34/84 of the governor of the bank was intended to minimize the import problems and thus to help in solving some of the sector's problems.

To solve the rather preoccupying problem of low output, the fifth commission of the APP [provincial people's assembly], which is concerned with questions having to do with industry, transportation, and services, in a document approved at the end of its work, proposed an improvement in the "Angola-USSR Friendship" vocational training school and the Luanda Vocational Training Center which have the mission of turning out mechanics, lathe operators, milling machine operators, electricians, and welders, in other words, skilled workers.

To train middle-level technicians, who in short-range terms would help solve the problems of the supervisory personnel shortage, the commissioned proposed the recruiting of students to be sent to the existing middle-level institutes in other provinces, provided their special field of study is not taught in this province, as well as the recruiting of others to attend higher-level courses at home and abroad; for this reason, the commission requested the provincial commissioner's office to implement the regulation on domestic study scholarship.

The study group also recommended to the domestic trade delegation of Huila to supply the specialized shops with hardware, tools, electrical equipment for civil engineering construction, standard materials and others of current use in industry.

The commission furthermore proposed that imports be continued as specified in document 34/84 of the governor of the bank, the decentralization of the central importing agencies for enterprises at the local or regional levels, and an increase in the quotas of raw materials and other materials destined for the mills.

Commission members also concentrated their attention on the urgent solution of the problem of supplying water regularly to the production units, the construction of electric power lines to Tchikwatite, the headquarters of the "Roremina" company, about 120 kilometers from Lubango, and "N'gola," new sheds for the expansion of "Metafus" and "Ngola," as well as the supply of construction materials for the erection of prefabricated houses for "Roremina," an effort which is now in progress.

Situation in Township of Gambos

On the other hand, party and government officials in the township of Gambos are looking forward to the opening of additional medical aid stations in the communities of Rio de Areia and Pocolo during the second half of this year to provide care for the rural population in this region.

Since work on the repair of buildings for the operation of health stations has not yet been completed and since authorities are still waiting for medications and equipment, the municipal delegation planned outpatient services in localities far from the seat of the township, in other words, in places without any medical dispensaries.

It should be noted that the main diseases found among the population in the area are acute respiratory infections, malaria, measles, Bilharziasis, and other acute respiratory ailments, in addition to the five cases of leprosy which are already under control.

At this time the township has six male nurses, a midwife, and five practical technicians, distributed over four medical stations and one municipal center with 18 beds, although four of these have no mattresses.

In this connection, looking at the education sector, the municipal coordinator's office will open the first basic school on the 2nd level for the children of herdsmen and farmers in the area.

The school, which will be added to the 24 first-level schools in the township, and five closed schools, has a capacity for more than 50 5th-class and 6th-class pupils; its operations with a larger number of children will depend on the number of teachers sent to the township.

At this time, the township has 2,000 registered students who are being taught by 80 teachers, mostly from the "Comandante Dangereux" brigade who are facing various difficulties, especially the shortage of housing space at the schools; many of these housing units were destroyed by the South Africans during their intrusions into the interior of the country or by the puppets in their pay.

According to information given to our reporter, who recently visited the township, by the municipal school coordinator, school operations during the year which has just ended were not what they should have been due to the lack of trained technicians and teaching material, the very poor roads leading to the schools, the failure to complete the programs for the earlier years, and the fact that the communities and the schools did not really constitute a whole.

The lack of transportation for the education sector, including the literary training drive, meant that many schools far from the municipal seat were not being attended regularly and attendance was not being checked; this is another reason for poor school performance.

5058

CSO: 3442/8

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

RED SATURDAY CELEBRATED--Red Saturday is being observed in Luanda today as part of the activities connected with 17 September, the Day of the National Hero. The provincial secretary of the UNTA, the National Union of Angolan Workers, who promoted this day of volunteer work, recommended that the enterprises, work centers, and production units clean up their premises and surrounding areas. An announcement from that labor union agency indicates the existence of volunteer work teams selected to carry out a cleanup and beautification program in the city, at previously determined localities. Workers who normally do not work on Saturday must perform this activity in the morning and the others must do it in the afternoon. It must be emphasized that this day marks the high point of a production marathon which likewise upon the initiative of UNTA, has been in progress since 9 September. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 85 p 1] 5058

BIE CENSUS STARTED--Kuito. A general population census in the province of Bie was launched in this city on Tuesday during a ceremony presided over by Lt Col Marques Monacapui "Bassovava," member of the Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Bie. During the meeting, which was attended by party members, the people, and officials from the provincial commissioner's office, "Bassovava" emphasized the work of the general census as being important in the social-economic growth of the province. The official also stressed the need for special attention to be given to this effort in which about 100 brigade members, students, and workers will participate; at this moment they have already started the census in the township of Kuito and this will later on be spread to other townships of the province. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 85 p 12] 5058

CUBAN MINISTER RETURNS--Cuban Construction Minister Levi Baimaseda, who spent several days in Angola in response to an invitation from his Angolan counterpart Jorge Flora, left the Angolan capital on Wednesday night to return to his country. Contacted by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] at the 4 February international airport shortly prior to his departure, the Cuban construction minister expressed his satisfaction with his stay in Angola in conjunction with the eighth ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries which, according to him, was indisputably successful. The official added that the future actions to be undertaken with a view to the better implementation of the agreement signed between both countries were analyzed during his stay in this country. The Cuban delegation was seen off by Angolan Construction Minister Jorge Flora. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 85 p 12] 5058

NEW PRESIDENT FOR PETROFINA---"Petrofina" appointed Jean Pierre Amory to be chairman of its board of directors, replacing Adolphe Demeure de Lespaul who died in Belgium on 25 August. Engineer Amory was born in the city of Mons, in Belgium, in April 1925; he studied mining engineering at the university in his home state and after that he took a specialized course in petroleum at the University of Oklahoma in the United States. He began his professional career in Angola in February 1954 as a probe engineer with the "Petrofina" prospecting mission; after that, he held various positions until he was appointed general manager of PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company] in November 1962. He left Angola in 1968 to take over as deputy administrator of the petrochemical complex at "Petrofina" in the region of Mons; he held this position until 1974 when he was appointed general manager of "Petrofina" in Brussels, in charge of the group's prospecting and production operation on a worldwide scale. He became enterprise vice president in 1980; throughout his career in Belgium, he continued to keep close tabs on the operations of Petroleum Refinery of Angola on whose board of directors he has been since 1977. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 85 p 12] 5058

BPV SPECIAL GROUP COURSE--Sumbe--The first course for special groups from the administration of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV], which took place at the Joaquim Kapango center for instruction and training of minor specialists, ended recently, with a ceremony presided over by the assistant provincial commissar, Antonio Narciso. The course, given by Angolan instructors and Cuban internationalists, included the subjects of military tactics, infantry firing, political training, united order and physical training. After recalling the success achieved since the founding of the BPV, and that added by the glorious FAPLA in the battle against the UNITA puppets, the assistant provincial commissar cited the importance of the training of special groups among the brigade members, because this reinforces organization and makes it possible to heighten the vigilance. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 85 p 12] 2909

PLANNING MINISTER IN LUNDA-NORTE--Chitato--The member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of planning, Lopo Ferreira do Nascimento, has been in this town since Thursday, on a working visit to the Province of Lunda-Norte. Upon his arrival in this province, Lopo do Nascimento met with party and government officials, as well as with the administrator of DIAMANG [Angolan Diamond Company], analyzing and discussing problems associated with the socioeconomic existence of the population in this area. It should be noted that Lopo do Nascimento is due to meet on Friday with officials from DIAMANG and pay a visit to target economic centers in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 85 p 12] 2909

CSO: 3442/7

BURKINA

BRIEFS

SECURITY ZONE PROCLAIMED--On July 9 the C-in-C of the High Command of the National Armed Forces informed the population of Kadiogo province in general, and of the town sections 9, 17, 18, and 19 in particular, that the zone bounded on the north by the Ouagadougou-Bobo Dioulasso railway, on the east by the tarred ringroad alongside the National Sports Institute, on the south by the Ouagadougou-Bobo Dioulasso national road No 1, and in the west by the mechanical workshop of the Manutention Africaine Company, was henceforth proclaimed a very high security zone. The order also applied the zone between the Gounguin transmitter and the Sonabel-2 where strict security control was now in force. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Sep 85 p 23]

CSO: 3400/186

GHANA

GHANA RADIO ON UK POLICY AT COMMONWEALTH

AB161410 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Kwesi Amoako commentary]

[Text] Every 2 years, Commonwealth heads of government meet in one of the member-countries to discuss matters of mutual concern and interest to members. Today's meeting is therefore in that tradition. Traditionally, a Commonwealth prime ministers' conference is not a place to negotiate deals in the same way as we carry on negotiations with the European Community, for example, or with the World Bank, or with the IMF. But the Commonwealth, being an organization that brings together some of the world's richest and some of the poorest countries in the world, a conference like this cannot fail to touch on subjects that crop up whenever poor countries meet the rich ones.

The problem of the debt of the Third World countries and the growing reluctance of Western banks and financial markets to lend more money to the poorer countries; the threat of protectionism and the uncertainty that surrounds the pricing of export commodities of the Third World countries are all subjects that must interest a Commonwealth meeting like this. One would even expect that the Commonwealth would be able to make an important breakthrough on some of these issues that will guide the rest of the world.

On any issue, South Africa remains easily the top issue of mutual concern. For the Commonwealth, South Africa is the problem that will not go. [As heard] The union of South Africa, as it then was, had been a member of the Commonwealth; but in 1961, South Africa was forced to leave the organization as a result of criticisms of her racial policies by member-countries; and since then, South Africa has been a constant subject at almost every Commonwealth conference. It has long ago been recognized that the only way to force an end to apartheid is to impose economic sanctions on the South African regime. This is the view that has been taken by a majority of the members of the Commonwealth and, indeed, by much of the international community. But Britain, the most senior member of the Commonwealth opposes this view and has stoutly resisted every pressure on her to impose sanctions.

Perhaps, it would be uncharitable to say that the British people are opposed to sanctions against South Africa; it may be more appropriate to say Mrs Thatcher and her Conservative Party are opposed to sanctions. This is clear from the statements that have been made on the issue by British opposition politicians. But whatever the case, Mrs Thatcher will come out of the conference in the Bahamas with a new realization of the weight of Commonwealth opinion about sanctions and South Africa.

Another aspect of British policy that has caused some dismay among Commonwealth countries is the (?openly) downgrading of Commonwealth ties by Britain for a stronger alliance with the United States. No one quarrels with Britain for wishing to maintain her traditional alliance with the United States, but Britain's partners in the Commonwealth are bound to complain when Britain throws Commonwealth ideals overboard without any remorse. An obvious case is Britain's decision to follow the United States in withdrawing from UNESCO later this year. This decision has been regarded with dismay because Third World countries in the Commonwealth have come to value UNESCO as providing some of their very real needs and also because of the anti-Third World tones that have accompanied the announcement of the intention to withdraw.

Clearly, many of the newer countries in the Commonwealth are having their confidence in the British leadership of the Commonwealth very violently shaken. Most of them are now looking to a country like Canada for a more inspiring leadership of the group. It is to be hoped that Mrs Thatcher and her advisors will allow themselves to be prevailed upon at this conference to change the direction of British policy toward the Commonwealth, for if present trends continue, the likely result will be that interest in the Commonwealth will (?sink) lowly among the younger members and the British monarch will not have much of Commonwealth to preside over in the years to come.

CSO: 3400/204

LIBERIA

MONROVIA REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH PARTY OFFICIALS ON ELECTIONS

AB192216 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Interview granted to ELBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] Director General Moses Washington, (Carl Slow), and (E.C. Smith) on Monrovia Television on 17 October 1985 by National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) Campaign Manager Bai Gbala, Unity Party (UP) Chairman Carlon Smith, and Liberian Action Party (LAP) Secretary General Dr S. Byron Tarr, commenting on the 15 October general elections held in Liberia--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Gbala] Well, for the NDPL, we are very pleased simply because the elections were in performance of the guidelines laid down by our candidate who happened to be the head of state of this country. The peaceful nature testifies to the commitment that he made to the people of this country that he would return the country to civilian rule under peaceful conditions.

[Smith] Well, actually, the elections were conducted in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. We are very impressed with the turnout of the Liberian people. This is a clear indication that the Liberian people are now prepared to vote for the candidate of their choice. They no longer want anyone to be (?thrust) down their throat. And that can be seen in the manner in which they came out. [Words indistinct] several intimidations and harassments in some areas. [Words indistinct] and came out because they were to come in to exercise their franchise. And for that, we of UP are very, very grateful. We would want to take this opportunity to thank all the Liberian people for coming out to vote.

[Tarr] Yes, we of the LAP have already issued a press statement. I want to say [words indistinct] Liberia is very, very gratified by a couple of things. Firstly, the turnout. It was beyond our wildest imagination the decorum and the discipline that the Liberian people showed. [Words indistinct] in public life will serve as a lesson which we will long remember. Thirdly, the long distances that people had to walk..., the long lines [word indistinct] the rain and sun they stood in to exercise their franchise serve as [words indistinct]. The people in Liberia (?are now telling us that they) are not prepared to accept what their countrymen

accepted in 55 or whatever years and we agree with the UP the efforts they showed and the discipline they showed in spite of intimidations and harassments, in fact in certain instances of typical indifference of some people. We think it is a credit to the Liberian people. Thank you.

[Question by unidentified interviewer] [Words indistinct] the chairman of the Special Elections Commission [Secom], Ambassador Emmett Harmon, has uplifted [as heard] some irregularities in Tuesday's general elections. What would you say about this, starting with Mr Gbala?

[Gbala] There was certainly a confusion [words indistinct] not to that extent. An election should be free of this kind of [words indistinct]. In many countries, even those [words indistinct] elections used to be governed by conditions which [words indistinct] we don't have to (?cry over) these isolated developments. [passage indistinct]

[Tarr] We do give credit to the government for ensuring that these elections went off in peace. But I wouldn't agree with Mr Gbala when he says that the irregularities should be considered as isolated. I think they were very gross irregularities. Personally, I didn't think that the Secom was prepared for the elections on October 15. Why I said this: We were not ready for anything. The public was not educated. The ballot boxes could not reach some of the designated areas. In certain areas, people walked there to vote. No boxes were there. And in certain areas, people loyal to other parties and wanting to be overzealous, physically drove the voters from there. The chairman announced over and again that no one should [words indistinct]. And in certain areas like in Bassa, certain officials were walking around with arms and (?batons) in their hands intimidating people [words indistinct] and those that didn't want to [word indistinct] are to run away and all those kinds of things.

[Carl Slow] [words indistinct] the chairman himself has (?contributed) to these irregularities because, while at the City Hall, contrary to his own pronouncements, he himself asked the (?poll) watchers to leave and he counted the ballots or handled the ballots in the absence of the (?poll) watchers. You didn't call that an isolated irregularity? You see?

[Tarr] Yes, in fact, I therefore remain in saying that although one has to give credit to the government here for [words indistinct] the credit to the average Liberian. The Liberian who showed that he is disciplined [words indistinct], a list of intimidations, and harassments, and infraction that have been reported to us by our people. In certain specific instances, the chairman of Secom, in fact, personally contributed to these infractions of the rules. There is a case (Carl Slow) has mentioned at the City Hall when [words indistinct] on that day, on election, day, Chairman Emmett Harmon went to City Hall [words indistinct] in the company of Mr (Balogie) and drove out of the city hall a party representative who was bonafide...an accredited person to be present. There were also to be [words indistinct] of our representatives, representatives for the parties who were supposed to have cards identifying them as accredited members to attend the elections.

[Unidentified interviewer] O.K. Thank you very much Mr Gbala. By the name of God, to your information, the chairman of Secom, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, will appeal tomorrow night [words indistinct] to answer to some of the points that have just been leveled against Secom and I hope that (?proper clarifications) will be made. Let's get onto one other question: There are reports that some parties are pronouncing [words indistinct] and given Secom's pronouncements that formal elections results will not be known until all the ballots are brought in and properly counted. We all know [words indistinct]. What is the basis of the saying?

[Unidentified party officials] We have definitely agreed that Secom is to make the official announcement of those who have won or who have not won. However, we are not being carried away by the [words indistinct]. But, however, as you said, Secom is the official person [as heard] that is supposed to announce the results...and come what may. When Secom announces the results, we will respect the results of Secom because we know that God is in control and His will will be done.

CSO: 3400/201

5 November 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

LUCHERINGO DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Francisco Cuinica, first party secretary and administrator of the District of Lucheringo, by Bernardo Alita: "Unango Asserting Its Future as a City"]

[Text] About 6 years have passed since the chief of the Mozambican state on 22 October 1979 announced in Lichinga the amnesty for former re-education trainees and their return to Mozambican society. On that occasion, the chief of the Mozambican state outlined a series of measures aimed at "turning Niassa into an example and model in the fight against underdevelopment." One of the main tasks announced at that time in the specific implementation of that project was to build a modern, prosperous, and developed city in Unango. About a year also passed since the Niassa provincial committee, gathered in its fourth regular meeting in August 1984, approved the creation of a group of five new districts. In an effort to determine the degree of political growth of all citizens residing there and to look into the current status of the development of the city of Unango, our reporter interviewed Francisco Cuinica, first party secretary and administrator of the district of Lichinga.

Francisco Cuinica: First of all, I would like to announce that this is the first time we participate in a farm sales drive as a district, controlling all zones which previously belonged to the districts of Lichinga and Sanga. We had some difficulties regarding the system involved in the sale and the shipment of surplus products turned out by the population; this was due to the agitation and intimidation activities carried out by the armed bandits starting at the end of last year.

Although these actions also affected the state sector we can say with great pride that this sector topped the original target figure. We have already sold more than 2,000 tons of corn, as against the planned 1,940 tons.

Our district is actively participating in the fight against hunger. The population of the city of Lichinga itself can testify to that; these people know and understand the importance which Unango has in this process. Each day, five or six trucks, loaded with corn, beans, soybeans, kale, cabbage, onions, garlic, tomatoes, etc., leave Unango and head for the provincial capital of Niassa.

NOTICIAS: What kind of work is now in progress as part of the socialization and cooperativization in the rural areas?

Francisco Cuinica: We are in the process of transforming the collective farms into agricultural cooperatives. Our experience along these lines has been quite positive. We have the agricultural cooperative of Unango and we have others which we can call "complementary cooperatives." The activities of the latter are aimed at the manufacture of crafts products and pottery. For example, during the agricultural season which has just ended, the Unango farm cooperative had a very low output. An emergency program was then drawn up which consisted of concentrating efforts in these complementary cooperatives so as to resolve any problems of a financial nature that might have arisen.

Right now we are training the so-called agricultural extension agents for each village.

More than 80 houses for workers have already been built at the Unango agricultural enterprise. This plan is primarily aimed at getting the workers to settle near the enterprise.

NOTICIAS: What is the current status of development in the city of Unango?

Francisco Cuinica: When the enemy reached our district, his main target was to destroy everything that was built in our city. This is why we had to reduce construction work in the city in order to concentrate our activities on the defense of what little we had already built.

We can say with great pride that all villages in our district now have militiamen who work with the FDS [expansion unknown] day and night.

We are now producing burnt bricks of which at this time we already have more than 800,000. Following the reopening of the Malulu lime factory, we are going to finish some houses and start the construction of others.

The economic base of the city of Unango was derived from the farming areas but, specifically, from the agricultural enterprise by that same name. Here we have our own way of life.

NOTICIAS: What actions are in progress here in Unango to carry out small projects so as to solve local problems?

Francisco Cuinica: We are in the process of expanding some of our small rural industrial establishments, such as the basket-weaving, tinsmith's, barber, shoemaker's, and tailor shops. What we need now actually is a little bit of mobilization.

Here, in our district, we can already report the practice of apiculture. We have about 60 beehives, of which 32 are already populated. This work is being helped along by four beekeepers.

NOTICIAS: What are the priorities in the social area?

Francisco Cuinica: We are concentrating our efforts on health, education, information, justice, and defense. We have started the work of restoring the health stations that were destroyed and we are organizing population groups whose houses were burned by the armed bandits. The information sector is concentrating its efforts on the mass communications system established here, reporting some local, national, and international news. We also have newspaper reporters at work here and we are showing films. The radio is not working at this time due to the fact that some of the equipment was damaged and requires general repair.

In education, the district has a secondary school which goes up to the 6th class and the Mbemba primary school teacher training center. In the literacy drive and in adult education we have had some setbacks because, at the four centers that we are operating here, only 301 literacy trainees are in attendance, assisted by 12 literacy instructors and three adult education instructors.

Right now we have nine primary schools, five health stations, and one children's center. More than eight primary schools will be in operation during the next academic year.

5058

CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA OPENS NUTRITION CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] A regional center for food hygiene control has been operating in the city of Beira since last Sunday; it is intended to serve the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia.

According to Manuel Julian, provincial health director in Sofala, the center is a new and major technical facility to be used in controlling and promoting public health protection, especially through control over the hygiene and quantity of food, water for human consumption and for sanitation in the work environment.

The center has sophisticated laboratory equipment and other instruments intended for chemical analysis and is also being supplied with enough material to be used by six technicians. According to information supplied to the NOTICIAS office in Beira, about 1,000 contos in national currency were spent by the Mozambican government on the reconstruction of the building while \$150,000 were spent on the installation of work equipment and supplies; that money was made available through the foreign partners in the environmental health program in Mozambique.

According to one of the objectives of this center, an effort is being made to develop a series of support activities for the preventive medicine programs which will be the basic structure for programs of a sanitary character in the country.

On the other hand, the idea also is to develop coordinated efforts with other sectors and provincial agencies so as to improve the living conditions of the people and to support the recovery of the national economy.

Its field of activity covers the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete, and Zambezia; also involed are immediate activities designed on the basis of contacts established in about 10 days by a technical team coming from the country's capital under the leadership of Dr Enrico Casadei, director, National Hygiene, Water and Food Laboratory, and with agencies working in this field at the Sofala level.

These contacts disclosed that the first priority sectors connected with this program include agriculture, domestic and foreign food trade, water and sanitation, as well as medications, among other things.

The center is to support the Manica laboratory in the program for the control of products of animal origin and the Zambezia laboratory as regards the control of ground palm nuts produced by Sococo, an enterprise based in that province.

5058

CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

WALL BUILT TO PREVENT COASTAL EROSION IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] A routine project intended to strengthen and protect the beaches against damages caused by the corrosive action of ocean water has been in progress since June of last year in the city of Beira involving 30 workers from that city's civil engineering construction and urban development directorate.

The damages, which normally are observed during periods of high tide, are being repaired on a surface area of about 1,000 square meters next to the area of the Grand Hotel in this city.

The beach protection work, as the undertaking has been called, is supported by an investment made by the provincial government of Sofala whose monetary value is about 1,500 contos and its execution is the responsibility of that city's construction and urban development directorate.

The fortification work in the area consists of the construction of the wall with a length of 200 meters, a width of 10 meters, and a height of 3 meters, with a foundation of 1.5 meters. A pipe is also being installed to channel the rainwater and a base of stones, crushed rock, and wood, with an inclined plane, is also being put there.

The area along the Grand Hotel was the worst; here the land extends all the way to Estoril and the pressure from maritime erosion was very heavy.

The work, which is scheduled to be completed in December of this year, according to plan, was interrupted last December and was started again in January 1985.

The reasons for this interruption were not given although there were reports according to which there had been considerable delay in this project.

The project was classified as a small building activity, such as it is in progress all the time in an effort to minimize the destructive effects of high tides since an investment that would resolve this situation once and for all was not made.

The construction of the above-mentioned wall follows the old fortifications that had been destroyed by sea water, reaching the road until the asphalt had

almost been washed away. If protection measures are not taken, the buildings in the immediate vicinity will be hit.

However, the complete protection of the beaches in the city of Beira was not handled correctly due to the lack of construction materials; this shortage means that the ocean continues to corrode and destroy the supporting structures along the shore.

After finishing the project in the Grand Hotel area, the 30 workers from the city's construction and urban development directorate will restore other places which are in the same situation.

This is a routine job which under normal conditions would cover the entire shore area involved. There is reliable information to the effect that the high tide, which will appear during the next several days, will not interfere with the work activities.

5058

CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

EXPERTS VISIT FO-2 FORESTRY PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 85 p 10

[Text] A technical team from the Agriculture Ministry recently paid a study visit to forestry project FO-2 in the district of Marracuene, in Maputo. The main purpose of the visit was to launch the mobilizing effort and promote greater effectiveness in the project which is aimed at planting forests with fast-growing species for the purpose of supplying the country's capital with wood and coal in the future. The team was headed by engineer Abdul Adamo, director of the Forestry Management Unit.

Throughout the visit, technical and administrative aspects were also discussed with supervisory personnel at the project and in the district of Marracuene. On the other hand, a series of measures were adopted at different levels with a view to attaining the reforestation targets of 500 hectares for the 1985-1986 season.

Forestry project FO-2 has been under way since 1978 and has encountered several supply problems which however are now being resolved with the participation and investment of the MONAP [expansion unknown] program.

In the administrative field it was directed that surplus manpower be re-organized through the creation of cooperatives involved in activities in support of FO-2, to be employed by the project.

Other activities for the planting season, which began with the direct participation of technicians from the Forestry Management Unit, were also planned. The unit's concern is to guarantee the implementation of the plan and simultaneously to mobilize and optimize the resources available to the project.

5058

CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

MERCHANT MARINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Another step was taken yesterday in cooperation between Mozambique and Norway in the area of the merchant marine with the signing of a sector agreement with 80 million kronor or about 400,000 contos.

This agreement will cover the next 4 years and will include activities in the field of hydrography, restoration of the coastal shipping zones of Maputo, supply of equipment to the nautical school and to NAVIQUE [Mozambique Shipping Enterprise], as well as consultant studies on coastal shipping.

The agreement was signed by Vice Merchant Marine Minister Isaias Muhabte and by NORAD [expansion unknown] resident representative in Mozambique Arthur Sydnas, who is also the consul in Mozambique.

The cooperation program for the maritime sector between Mozambique and Norway over the next 4 years is worth a total of 220 million crowns or, 1,140,000,000.00 MT [meticals].

It must be emphasized that Norway invested about 40 million kronor, close to 200,000 contos, in the establishment of the nautical school in Maputo and for the supply of equipment and spare parts for the coastal shipping fleet.

The photo shows Isaias Muhate [as published] and Arthur Sydnas congratulating each other at the end of the signing of the sector agreement which took place in Maputo yesterday.

5058
CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

JOINT ENTERPRISE WITH PRC--The Mozambique enamelled products plant in Beira will be restored, starting next year. An agreement was signed for this purpose in Maputo on Monday concerning the establishment of a mixed enterprise with the PRC. The agreement was signed by Ezequiel Rodrigues, chief, planning department, Secretariat of State for Light Industry and Food, and Yang Delin, general manager of the enamelled products factory in China. As the agreement recommends, China will send technicians and supply factory equipment and a part of the raw material. The restoration of the enamel plant will permit better production with higher quality and larger quantities and it is expected that there will be enough for export in addition to domestic supply. On that occasion, the manager of the Chinese enamel plant said that economic cooperation between the two factories once again symbolizes the relationships of friendship and solidarity between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the PRC. Ezequiel Rodrigues, of the Secretariat of State for Light Industry and Food, in turn said that he hopes that cooperation will be fruitful for both signatories of this agreement and that the objectives will be attained. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 85 p 10] 5058

CAIA LANDING STRIP ENLARGED--The landing strip of the town of Murraca, District of Caia, in Sofala, was recently lengthened from 800 to 1,800 meters as part of a project carried out by the CETA [Structures, Levelling, and Asphaltting Building Company]. The lengthened strip can now accommodate medium-capacity aircraft, in other words, aircraft bigger than those of the TTA (Air Transport and Work) Company which have been landing here until now. The work of the CETA enterprise was based primarily on clearing away the jungle forest that covered the additional 1,000 meters, as well the levelling of the area. The landing of aircraft larger than those of the TTA was preceded by inspection work which involved a mixed team, made up of supervisory personnel from that enterprise and the Air Force of Mozambique. In the meantime, various daily necessities and large quantities of fuel were transported to the district of Caia in an aircraft that made the inaugural flight. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 85 p 3] 5058

CSO: 3442/11

NIGERIA

UKPO CITED ON INFORMATION CENTERS, TRAFFICKING, RELEASE OF POLITICIANS

AB122155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government is working out modalities for re-opening some of its information centers abroad. The information centers which served as Nigeria's image makers were closed down in 1983 for economic reasons. In an interview in Lagos with the correspondent of the INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE, the minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, said that a reappraisal is being carried out to determine which of the centers will be reopened subject to the availability of funds. This time, he said, the centers will cover regions rather than individual countries.

Lieutenant Colonel Ukpo said the government was also doing its best to contain drug trafficking which has given Nigeria a bad image abroad.

On the review of the detention of politicians promised by President Ibrahim Babangida, he said that no time limit has been set for the completion of the exercise. He said it was an ongoing review which will continue until all cases have been looked into.

CSO: 3400/202

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FORMER GONGOLA GOVERNOR RELEASED--The former civilian governor of Gongola State, Alhaji Abubakar Barde, has been released from the Enugu prison. The directive of his release was given by the Anambra State governor, Group Captain Samson Omeruah. The chairman of the state committee on the review of cases of detainees, Major Emmanuel Akoje, who announced this in Enugu, said the committee had also completed its assignment. [Text]
[Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Oct 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/202

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI'S ATTACK ON PAPER CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Sep 85 p 8

[Commentary]

[Text]

POLITICIANS are known to speak recklessly, but Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, went to extremes when he went on an uncontrolled attack on The SOWETAN at the Shaka day ceremony in Stanger earlier this week.

He said The SOWETAN had fanned the flames of black disunity and had been "a constant threat to every move made by anyone to bring about black reconciliation."

He accused us of pursuing "a poisonous vendetta" against him and his Inkatha.

Before we look at the more general charges that he levels at us, let us look at the article that provoked this angry attack, an analysis of the Durban violence that claimed more than 70 lives in August.

He said that the report had claimed that Inkatha "was dancing outside the house of Mrs Victoria Mxenge (the Durban attorney who was recently murdered), saying they would burn down the house and kill the orphaned children."

The Chief is distorting the facts somewhat.

We did not say that Inkatha were dancing; we said that reports in Durban were that Inkatha were

dancing, and we said the leadership of the movement had not responded to the reports. We stick to the facts, Chief.

We also said that the Inkatha leadership had not responded to stories that 300 men armed with sticks and assegais attacked about 5 000 people at a memorial service for Mrs Mxenge at the Umlazi Cinema.

We said Inkatha leadership had not responded to reports of the humiliation of the Rev Wesley Mabuza, who was made to chant anti-UDF slogans.

The thrust of our story was that Inkatha's role in the violence was "hard to explain."

What all this means is that we expected Inkatha to categorically deny the stories — that had been published before. They could have gone even further; condemned the perpetrators of these vile acts, and helped the law bring them to justice.

Instead, the Chief attacks us, the innocent mirrors.

Our record speaks for itself. We have consistently condemned black on black violence whether it was UDF vs Inkatha, or Azapo vs UDF, or Inkatha vs Azapo, or so-called radicals vs what they consider to be "people working for the system."

No sane man could forget the picture of Maki Skhosana roasting to death, attacked by people who considered themselves "revolutionaries."

We have consistently called for black unity.

But all this does not mean that we have not reflected our society as it is, have not analysed the stumbling blocks to black unity, have not exposed wrong where we believed there was wrong.

We will not stop now.

We should, before we get off this subject, remind Chief Buthelezi that his language has not been always temperate.

We remember that in 1983 he said Inkatha would not eschew the use of violence against people who villified it.

Is it not possible that some of his followers could not find the line between criticism and villification?

CSO: 3400/151

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE BIG BUSINESS SEEN AS HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CRISIS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Oct 85 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

We do not want to sound churlish, but the truth is that white big business is as responsible for the country's present crisis as anybody else.

There has been a love-hate relationship between big business and Mr P W Botha's Government. They have had at least two major conferences with Mr Botha, the Carlton and the Good Hope.

Mr Botha's breast-beating reassures them and they feel safe and comfortable because of it. He is in complete control. Even his show of strength when he declared the state of emergency was cautiously welcomed by organised business.

But they get decidedly uncomfortable when the Rand plummets because of the unrest in the country. They get uncomfortable when they see overseas capital being withdrawn from the country.

That is why they have always been slightly to the left of the National Party Government. That is why in 1976/77, they started talking reform and formed the Urban Foundation.

But the speeches that were made then have made blacks suspicious of the motives of big business when it talks about reforms. The argument then was that people who had something to defend would not easily stone, burn and loot.

We heard the call for the creation of a black middle class, who owned their homes.

The Government did see the point and 99-year leasehold — yes, leasehold — was introduced.

The people at the bottom were not built houses; sub-economic schemes in areas like Soweto came to a complete halt. The middle class that was being created was seen as a buffer against the raw anger at the bottom.

Places like "Selection Park" and "Prestige Park" in Soweto created fresh tensions in the black communities: those who live there are shy and apologetic about it, and those who are not there are uncomplimentary about the places and the people there.

The 1976/77 approach was no successful: it sought ways of quieting blacks rather than solutions to black problems.

It was therefore not surprising that the 1984/85 unrest erupted. The 1976 dummies were not good enough.

Now 91 businessmen have signed a declaration of their belief in the acceleration of the reform process. They have declared their support for the politics of negotiation.

Many of the signatories were also signatories to the Saccola-Urban Foundation Code of Conduct for South African Companies.

Sadly we have seen some of them in long wrangles with trade unions, over pay, over recognition, over the complete white control in every field in the business world.

We have seen some of them use their strength to dismiss striking workers and send them to their homelands. We have seen them ignore the wishes of their workers.

Is it a wonder that black trade unionists are now talking socialism?

It is going to take much more than a mere declaration of beliefs to convince blacks that the men who control South Africa's wealth want to see genuine change and democracy.

And it will take radical action on the factory floor to convince workers that their best bet is the "free enterprise" system.

CSO: 3400/151

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S INSENSITIVITY IN DEALING WITH KWAZULU ISSUE CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 85 p 4

[Commentary]

[Text]

THE Government has again demonstrated incredible timing by publishing the proposals of the Commission of Co-operation and Development on the consolidation of KwaZulu.

These proposals come after it has been announced that blacks are to again become South African citizens, that blacks are to be given some form of say at the level of central government, and after it has been announced that the present homelands are to be some form of regional structures.

Some people saw the announcements as the first step away from apartheid, but most blacks remained sceptical because of the long history of National Party double talk.

Blacks have said that the State President, Mr P W Botha, is not capable of setting up negotiation machinery and of inviting the leaders that would satisfy blacks.

They are just waiting to cluck: "We told you so."

This is the time when Mr Botha should have been decisive, making clear and bold statements that show he is prepared to dismantle apartheid. Just to prove us wrong, if nothing else.

Instead, we get the proposals of this commission, which is suggesting the removal of at least 42 000 people and the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu.

The vast majority of these people will be moved because they live in "black spots" in "white" areas. That might mean a farm owned by blacks in an area designated for whites.

To cushion the shock, it has been said that the 42 000 is a reduction from the 500 000 that had been suggested in the original plan.

We believe that even if it had been reduced to only 10 people to be uprooted and moved against their will, it would still be just as bad.

We thought the Government had accepted as much when it said it would stop moving people. The announcement of the moratorium was followed by reprieves for people of Driefontein and KwaNgema, who had been threatened with forced removal. There was a glimmer of hope.

It now appears it is back to the drawing boards of apartheid with these proposals from the commission.

It means that the black "citizens" of KwaZulu are seen as different from the white "citizens" of Natal. And this racial separation IS apartheid.

If we were moving to a common citizenship, there would be no need to separate the races. There would be no need for the Group Areas act. We would all be human and be working towards a prosperous South Africa.

The insensitivity extends to the question of Lamontville. People have died in that sad township because they refused to become part of KwaZulu.

The people's choice now is not being canvassed in a democratic fashion: they are not being asked to go to the ballot to express it.

Or could it be that the Government does not intend implementing the proposals; that this is simply a report on the activities of an old committee that no longer has a place in our society?

If this last is true, we will be happy, relieved.

CSO: 3400/151

SOUTH AFRICA

COLUMNIST BERATES BOTH LEFT, RIGHT FOR LACK OF REALISM

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 31 Aug 85 p 4

[Commentary by Dawie: "Now We Must Build!--Chain of Riots Going On for Almost a Year"]

[Text] It is getting to be September; spring is here, and the latest outbreak of violence -- the grievous scenes on the Cape Plain -- makes one realize almost with a shock that it has already been a year since the chain of riots started in South Africa. They broke out first here, then there, and they are dragging on -- from Sebokeng to the Peninsula. Enough to make you wonder: Can the chronic state of unrest be broken? The next few weeks are going to be critical for bringing greater calm to the riots, which broke out in early September at Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle and continued to rage elsewhere in the country.

Perceptions Analyzed

Great resoluteness to build a better South Africa will have to emerge from the ruins and heartache; otherwise misery which may be worse than the disasters of Lebanon, Algeria and others await this country. If South Africa were dragged into the African morass, it would be just as difficult for it to get out of it as is the case with the numerous black countries. That is precisely why it is necessary to analyze certain perceptions of South Africa.

One of the most dangerous perceptions is encountered among radicals who believe it is the end of the white man, that the Government is on its knees and can just be overthrown so that a revolutionary clique can take over. That is pure fancy. It is a fact, and it is there for whoever wants to see, that the state has not nearly exerted the forces at its disposal.

Formidable Power Factors

Even though it is part of the revolutionary struggle to make the state look more "oppressive," to bait it so that the resistance can be nourished, radicals would be making a terrible mistake if they think that the Government does not possess the necessary will to look after people and their interests. There must be no misunderstanding about this. The Whites are here to stay, and they are a formidable power factor. Only a fool would ignore that. Black

leaders of whatever political persuasion will have to learn to live with that -- just as white leaders must live with the fact that black people have rightful aspirations that cannot be ignored, but that must be met.

That Merry Belief

Along with this goes another perception which has been driven into some heads by the riots: the merry belief among some Whites that the status quo can be maintained, that South Africa can continue merrily on its old paths. The time for that is over for good. Such illusions exist among far rightists; those whose thoughts of escape lead them to absurdities such as a Boer State, colored homelands and a white heartland in the Transvaal PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area. These ideas are too foolish to be at large. They are just as little realizable as the leftists' dream of a thousand-year realm of peace under a black majority government. With such daydreams, far left and far right illustrate in politics the danger of utopianism, defined by the dictionary as "fervent but unrealistic reform schemes."

Slaps From Businessmen

A better South Africa able to reach its full great potential cannot be built on daydreams, but by leaders who use the hard realities of the country as a starting point. There are factors which can contribute. The recovery of the economy, about which important further developments are coming over the weekend, is a principal prerequisite. The recession has, among other things, contributed to the unrest, and economic recovery will help improve things. It is a difficult path lying ahead, and the slaps which are being doled out lightly from business circles will not exactly help to make it easier. A further contributing factor will be the restoration of order. The riots have set reform initiatives back; they will be able to be carried out more effectively in greater peace and quiet. But we cannot wait even without that.

Farsighted Leaders

The country is living through an epoch-making test period; a situation that somewhat recalls A.N. Whitehead's expressive theorem: "The great advancements in civilization were processes which practically destroyed the societies in which they occurred." This means that the attention of farsighted leaders must be focused more intensely than ever on finding lasting peaceful solutions. Common sense will have to triumph among leaders who must extend their hands to each other beyond color bars and other differences, who want to bring an end to violence and want to engage in meaningful negotiation politics.

13084
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SCHLEMMER EXAMINES CAUSES OF PRESENT CRISIS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Sep 85 p 31

[Article by Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre of Applied Studies at Natal University]

[Text]

WHY did the wheels come off? In the years between 1979 and 1982 South Africa seemed poised for the long-awaited breakthrough to enduring peace and prosperity.

The economy was buoyant and the 1979 labour reforms heralded the emergence of a mature Western industrial system.

The Cabinet was consulting more and more with the private sector and with advisers outside the bureaucracy. Above all, political reform away from apartheid seemed finally and firmly on the agenda.

Today, only three years later, we all face the stark reality of the most serious crisis the country has known since the Second World War.

A foreign-debt problem caused by the sharply falling rand has virtually exploded in our faces. The major townships in the country are in turmoil.

Warning signs

External sanctions against South Africa have become a major issue in US and European politics, and our relations with neighbouring states, which after Nkomati seemed so promising, are in tatters.

Obviously there is a complexity of interacting causes, and the warning signs of our current crisis have been there to read all along.

Detailed post mortems are now being conducted ruefully throughout the Government.

The greatest danger, however, is that the scurry for short-term solutions will obscure the large pathologies which have made the current crisis inevitable and which will cause it to deepen from now on.

Perhaps the first major point to note is that virtually all our problems begin and end here at home.

It is pointless to talk about international double standards, about Moscow-promoted campaigns or, about Third World countries finding scapegoats in apartheid to hide their own problems.

All these things are perfectly true, but they are also inevitable given our internal policies.

It is here that the international media find their rich propaganda material. It is here that the death toll in the townships mounts sickeningly day by day, and every single criticism or attack on our system abroad derives its arguments and its impetus from our internal politics.

Meaningless

The most formidable "enemies" abroad, furthermore, are South African exiles who want to come back.

Without a doubt the major problem is "apartheid", but to say that is meaningless and trite, particularly at a time when apartheid seems in imminent danger of becoming the most over-used and misused word in history.

One must be more specific.

The basic problem is really a contradiction in the way apartheid is perceived and defined by the State on the one hand and by the victims of apartheid on the other.

The Government defines apartheid as discrimination and inequality between the racial categories which it has formally defined.

Sometimes it adds the qualification that apartheid is "unnecessary" discrimination, because it holds to the view that distinctions between groups of a non-discriminatory kind are normal and natural.

Equipped with this view, the Government has no problem in committing itself, perfectly sincerely, to the elimination of apartheid. The problems then lie in how to find the money,

the expertise and the administrative resources to remove inequality in practice.

Contradiction

Politicised black people, on the other hand, appear to define apartheid in a much more fundamental way. Apartheid is any form of official differentiation between people based purely on race or the colour of their skins.

It starts with race classification. The Population Registration Act is the fundamental issue, not the degrees of inequality between groups in the various spheres of life (though obviously the inequality is a deeply felt and serious matter as well).

It is this basic contradiction which explains why the reforms which the Government has launched in the past few years have been so seriously destabilising.

From the perspective of the Government, and a majority of moderate whites, the reforms, although certainly strategic, were sincerely intended.

The notion of the "step in the right direction" is a perfectly sensible and understandable view among establishment whites.

For politicised blacks, however, it is impossible to ameliorate apartheid. Every reform has taken place within a context of race classification.

The tricameral Parliament rests on the structure of race differentiation, increased expenditure on education has occurred within separate systems and the new Regional Services Councils are based on the fundamental principle of racially separate municipal authorities.

In this context a perfectly obvious conclusion is drawn. Every single reform so far, with the exception of the recently announced common citizenship, has been a painful reminder of the reality of apartheid — race classification.

Realities

Within the framework of the Population Registration

Act, therefore, reform away from apartheid becomes impossible.

This, then, seems to be the first major reason why we have lurched into instability and crisis since the reformist administration of Mr P W Botha took over.

Perceptions and sentiments are the base realities of politics and, in terms of the most salient black perceptions, each reform, far from being a step in the right direction, has been seen as a fateful reinforcement of apartheid.

We run the serious risk in South Africa, therefore, of "reforming" ourselves into a state of revolution.

It is this critical reality, above all, which compelled the generally conservative HSRC investigation into inter-group relations to state as its major recommendation that "freedom of association" is the keynote basic requirement for peace and stability.

A second basic problem which has impelled us towards our present crisis is the way in which the reform process occurs. While it is not intended as such, our reform process is analogous to a cat playing with an injured mouse.

The problem is one of systematically raising and frustrating expectations through vacillation and bureaucratic delay. Two excellent examples are occurring at this very time.

Influx control and orderly urbanisation policy are one. Since the report of the Riekert Commission, the Government has been sending out signals of its intention to alter the system of influx control in some way or another.

Early expectations were raised. Then came the so-called Koornhof Bills. Taken together they represented not reform but a rationalisation and streamlining of policy.

In the context of the raised expectations, however, they caused a political explosion. The UDF was launched in the heat of the furor. The greatest single mobilisation of black dissent since the ANC defiance

campaign of the Fifties began to develop.

The Bills were referred back for redrafting and more expectations were raised. Some major findings were unacceptable to the Government, and they were taken back into the planning system, and then referred to the President's Council.

The President's Council had just reported and headlines screamed from almost every newspaper that influx control was to be abolished. Expectations were virtually catapulted into the political stratosphere.

This week the State President smacked them all down again when he announced that influx control could not be phased out completely and that some controls would have to remain.

The other example which is very salient at the present time is that of homeland consolidation, which has obvious implications for resettlement.

In recent months South Africa and the world were given the assurance that politically motivated forced resettlement would no longer occur.

This was taken to be a significant step, and numerous foreign commentators responded positively.

More recently some resounding statements have emanated from the State President, Mr. P. W. Botha and others that the new emphasis with homelands, KwaZulu in particular, would be on co-operative decision-making across political boundaries.

Bombshell

In other words, the notion of geographically defined separate statehood for homelands was in retreat.

Particularly since the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Administration had launched a promising and constructive process of

joint planning and decision-making, it seemed possible that another key feature of apartheid, the homeland system, could be gradually transformed into a system of rationally integrated regional government.

This week, amid these raised expectations, came the bombshell of new consolidation proposals for the non-independent homelands, raising anew the spectre of resettlement.

It does not really help for the Government to say that the proposals are not yet official policy and have to be negotiated. Nor does it really help to point out that far fewer people will be resettled compared with the 1975 proposals.

As far as perceptions of reform and the sentiments of trust which underly stability area concerned, the damage is done.

Once again the cat of the State is seen to be playing with the injured mouse of black rights.

South African policy is already virtually a textbook manual on how to create a revolutionary climate, and we have the proof of this in our townships today. Perhaps one must not lay all the blame at the door of the Government.

There are other factors as well. One is the failure, fully understandable perhaps, of black dissident movements to mobilise within organisations in such a way as to mount effective and powerful demonstrations without stimulating the eruptions of violence and police counter-violence which have become tragically established as an on-going pattern.

Effective internal black leadership at community level is clearly a problem. This can be substantially explained by past security curbs on black community leadership, but perhaps not completely if examples elsewhere in the world are considered.

In general, however, the more basic facts remain. By attempting to manage change within a framework which in itself constitutes the major problem, we have "reformed" ourselves into a state of crisis.

Fundamental

If we are to resolve the crisis, one fundamental fact has to be accepted by the Government. This is that the most critical form of discrimination is that which affects the self-esteem, honour and dignity of people.

This is one of the reasons why the most violent conflicts in the world are ethnic. Ethnicity as such is frequently not the basic problem — it is usually a matter of group self-esteem and group honour.

No matter how widespread and effective other aspects of reform in our society may be, as long as race classification exists it will be perceived to denote a lower status and lesser dignity for people of colour.

This problem is the real "rubicon" to cross.

JPRS*SSA*85*108
5 November 1985

KRUGER GROUP CHIEF DENIES RIGHTWING PLOT ACCUSATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 85 p 15

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text]

THE Kruger Day festivities organised by the Krugergenootskap for tomorrow, were mainly aimed at involving the youth in culture and were definitely not a plot by Rightwing Afrikaners under the cloak of culture.

Professor P G Nel, the chairman of the Krugergenootskap, yesterday strongly reacted to a report in an Afrikaans paper that the Kruger Day festivities, to be held at the Heroes Acre, in Pretoria, were a plot under the cloak of culture by Rightwing Afrikaners to hijack the festivities.

Prof Nel said the report published was "malicious" and was coloured by party politics in an attempt to capitalise on culture.

He said that the Krugergenootskap had practiced culture for the past 50 years and had always been open to change.

"This year's change was influenced by the Year of the Youth and we decided to involve youth activities in our festivities," Prof Nel said.

According to Beeld it was unusual for the Krugergenootskap not to invite the Transvaal Administrator or a Cabinet Minister to be a speaker at the festivities, but that they had invited a "student at the University of Pretoria known to be a supporter of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) or the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV)" to be the speaker at the festivities instead.

Of the more than 30 wreaths to be laid at the Heroes Acre on Thursday, more than 50 percent would be laid by children.

This, Prof Nel said, was an attempt by his organisation to involve the youth.

In the past, he added, the organisation had received criticism such as that the people involved in the festivities were getting older every year, that the festivities were far too formal and that all the culture organisations were not involved in organising the festivities.

He denied that the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) was involved in the arrangements, but said

that the AV and the women's organisation Afrikaanse Vroue Kennis, had contacted the Krugergenootskap with a request to lay a wreath at the graves on behalf of their organisations.

"There were no grounds on which we could not grant the request," the Professor told The Citizen.

All the organisations which requested to lay wreaths were granted permission, he said.

Further allegations that the Krugergenootskap was an "exclusive organisation" and that not just anybody could become members, were lies, Prof Nel said.

The Professor added that he rejected the report as "an attempt to put the Krugergenootskap in a bad light" and that it "was sucked out of their thumbs" because the newspaper could not accept that the Krugergenootskap refused to discriminate

against certain culture organisations.

He also denied a statement that the police were not asked to participate this year, as the police band would provide music at the festivities.

"The Krugergenootskap is totally autonomous and will never allow any other organisation or political party to prescribe to us the nature and contents of our festivities," Prof Nel said. He added that in no way had the Afrikaner Volkswag been involved in planning the festivities.

Wreaths would also be laid by the Mayor of Pretoria, Dr P J Kruger, on behalf of the City of Pretoria.

Other wreaths would also be laid on behalf of the South African Vrouefederasie, the Pretoria Teachers Training College, the University of Pretoria, the Simon van der Stel Foundation, the FAK, the Junior City Council of Pretoria and Pretoria Technicon.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ADVICE TO BUSINESS: DO NOT LANGUISH IN PESSIMISM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Hein Swart: "It's Time To Get Rid of pessimism"]

[Text] Bad news (and in South Africa we have more than enough of this right now) has the tendency of feeding upon itself.

At the present time there are few aspects of South African society that are not being dominated by bad news. The economy is one of these.

Bad news about the country's economy has now been with us for several years. This is not just talk, and the fact is that lately things have not gone well with the economy.

The problem with such periods of adversity is that people lose their perspective. So they notice the dark side of things, because they have certain negative expectations.

The psychological climate thus created renders it extremely difficult for consumers to take note of positive aspects - even if later on there will be almost no negative aspects present. This is a sort of mass psychosis which is not easy to cure.

The other problem is the effect that the political situation in the country has on the economy at the present time. Many of the problems with which the economy is now wrestling are not actual economic problems, but political ones. The present low value of the rand is a good example of this.

If we look at the South African economy from a totally objective point of view it will soon be clear that basically there is very little wrong with it. Naturally this does not mean that there are no other points of difficulty.

Therefore, what we need in South Africa is a new spirit of adjustment, a little positive thinking and less melancholy.

We have worked ourselves into a spirit of depression. It is now time to work ourselves out of it.

It is always better to say that the bottle is half full instead of saying that it is half empty.

The coming upturn, which according to all indications will be with us this coming year, can be hastened considerably if people have enough confidence to make preparations for that even now.

All we need is a couple of prominent companies willing to take the lead in setting up new factories, expand existing ones and employ more workers. The rest will follow in quick fashion and before we realize it the next upswing will be here.

Actually there is not a great deal of difference between a recession and a phase of prosperity. In a recession there is an abundance of goods and workers, but customers are scarce. In an upturn phase goods and workers are scarce but there is an abundance of customers.

The only way of getting more customers is to put money in their pockets. This can be done by lowering taxes and inflation, and by increasing salaries, which is of course easier said than done.

However, if we are not willing to strive for that in a purposeful manner and at the same time increase our productivity we will always be stuck in the mud. The sun does shine up there. We just have to open our eyes.

7964

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5 November 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY'S RELATION TO POLITICAL SITUATION

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Aug 85 p 12

[Article: "Reality and Perception"]

[Text] It is false reasoning that the suspension of activities on the stock exchange and the currency market creates the appearance of a crisis. The near collapse of the value of the rand Tuesday is a crisis. The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, acted right by taking immediate measures. A repose is necessary in order to bring calm, for discussions with domestic and foreign authorities concerned, and to plan strategy. The drastic steps are all the more justified because the crisis has a political background which does not take the real economic situation in the RSA into consideration. It is also a reflection of the fluidity of our situation that almost at the same time the head of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said we choose not to move in the direction of exchange rate control on outward capital movement, "as long as we are allowed a choice", that choice (temporarily, it is to be hoped) disappeared.

The currency market reacted to a dollar shortage, to negative expectations and also to speculations -- which did not materialize -- that foreign banks are not willing to roll over short-term debts. But behind all this the truth must be sought in an international nervousness over the political stability in South Africa. In this connection, the role of the State President's Rubicon speech cannot be left out of account. It did not meet expectations -- no matter who aroused those expectations. But, especially in the light of circumstances, it created the impression -- whether or not mistakenly -- that the Government does not know how to handle the situation in the country well.

Our problem lies partly in the difference between the true state of affairs and the outside world's perception of it. The reality is that the Government is in fact occupied with reform measures which may hold good hope for the future. Proclaiming the state of emergency was necessary and shows that the authorities are taking firm action to bring the unrest under control, unrest fueled by those seeking revolution, not reform. Black reaction indicates that a large -- probably a majority -- portion of that population welcomes the emergency measures and the way they are restoring law and order.

Unfortunately, the foreign perception is one of a situation of unrest that threatens to turn into a revolution, and of government action which is throwing up barriers instead of digging new canals. Our information campaign has failed. In light of this, the foreign investor does not know what to expect. He actually expects the worst; a repetition of what has happened fairly often in Africa with the same economic consequences. It is this foreign nervousness which makes our position shaky and turns less important events like those of Tuesday into panic reaction.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

SYMBOLIC ACTIONS VIEWED AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WORDS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 29 Aug 85 p 12

[Article by Piet Muller: "Signs of Hope Needed - Symbols Are Today More Important Than Words"]

[Text] When has South Africa been so hard-pressed? The country has just gone through two of its most difficult weeks. Almost overnight it has started to react like a country which has lost confidence in itself. It is certain that the reform climate has suffered a big setback. It will require great effort to pull the cart out of the mud. The whole international dynamics around South Africa have changed drastically in two weeks. If the country wants to survive, it will have to face up squarely to their full implications. The first lesson is that South Africa can have a free-market economy only if it is willing to discount the effect of political decisions -- or lack of decisions -- on the economy.

Start of Erosion

The second lesson was when South Africa realized with a shock how successful the campaign has been which the ANC and anti-apartheid groups have been conducting against it now for decades. Piece by piece they started to erode the country's legitimacy from under it. What started as a protest campaign against South Africa's athletes quickly became a campaign against its export products too; against its participation in international agencies, and against business with it. The technique of guerrilla war has been exerted against South Africa with great success. According to this, one never fights big battles, for then your opponent can fight back. Rather, you attack him when he does not expect it and when it can cause an embarrassment to him if he defends himself against you with force and opinion. It is the typical war of the flea; a flea cannot kill a dog, but enough fleas can weaken him to the extent that he dies from exhaustion.

Caught Unawares

There is obviously a large group of people worldwide who calculate that South Africa is collapsing. Dr Allan Boesak calculated that with a little pressure he could "turn the country upside down," while overseas banks are calling up their loans out of panic. International moneylenders were caught unawares two

times this past decade by revolutions: first in Portugal and then in Iran, where the Shah's "unassailable" regime toppled within a month because of a series of weak decisions. Now they obviously expect something similar in South Africa. This has again brought home the third lesson: that in politics it is not so much a matter of facts as of perceptions. Especially now that we live in the era of television, audiences worldwide look for dispositions and symbols rather than facts. And if those symbols are lacking, there can be no trust either.

Become a Spectacle

Moreover, South Africa's miseries have unfolded in front of the world's audiences day by day in recent weeks like a cheap TV tearjerker. Viewers have seen scenes of burning bodies, smouldering car wrecks, police beating people with sjamboks, troop carriers laden with men swinging their guns around like they were marching off to a carnival. In the eyes of millions of viewers South Africa has become a spectacle; its leaders were continually on the witness stand, where they tried to explain complicated matters via a medium which works preeminently with oversimplification and slogans, and where more attention is paid to a man's body talk than to what he says. A worldwide crisis of confidence was almost inevitable. And yet it cannot be said with certainty that the worst is over. But that is no reason why we cannot now try to purposefully climb the steep hill in front. Confidence in South Africa can only be restored if South Africans themselves regain confidence in the possibility of solving their country's problems peacefully.

Symbols of Hope

The first little step on the way was already taken when Mr Adriaan Vlok unexpectedly paid a visit to the black areas on the Eastern Rand last weekend. The movement gained considerable momentum when President Botha himself walked around in the streets of an Eastern Cape town this week. It is not so much words that are needed now as just such symbols of hope. One even hears the impossible: that two members of the leftwing Professing Circle [lit. translation of Afr. "Belydende Kring"] -- of which Dr Boesak is a respected member -- visited President Botha last week to tell him that he is the one man who inspires confidence.

Peaceful Participation

It is not known whether they ever conveyed the message, but their intention was to request him to also hold talks with people like President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania; for what affects South Africa affects all of southern Africa, and what brings hope for southern Africa will also create confidence in the Republic. Such a talk would indeed create not only hope, but would also put the wild men of the ANC under pressure to instead participate peacefully in the new political talk.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS LEADERS' TALKS WITH ANC

Visit to ANC Headquarters

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Dries van Heerden: "On Invitation to Oliver Tambo's Headquarters"]

[Text] The ANC and some of South Africa's leading business-people met face to face in Zambia this weekend. DIE VADERLAND was on hand when this historic discussion took place. Herald Pakendorf took part in the talks and Dries van Heerden interviewed senior members of the ANC before and after the discussion.

Lusaka--Opposite me in the hotel room sits Thabo Mbeki. The rising star of the ANC, son of Govan Mbeki who was sentenced to life imprisonment along with Nelson Mandela.

The ANC's head of information and publicity, Oliver Tambo's left and right hand, and perhaps one day his successor.

It is eleven at night. I feel like a load of artificial fertilizer that has been dumped in the wrong place: hot, irritated. Tired after a day sitting around in the lobbies of hotels looking for a room.

Thabo looks as though he has just come out of the shower. No sign that he has been engaged in discussion with South Africa's top businessmen since early in the morning. And has had to brief all and sundry about the content of the talks on his return.

With him is Pallo Jordan, son of a well-known Eastern Cape poet. Pallo was recently elected to the executive committee of the ANC. The fact that he was in the room with Ruth First when the parcel bomb exploded must have contributed to his rise.

Pallo suffered hearing damage in the explosion. Today he is in charge of the ANC's research section.

Victor Moche telephoned three minutes earlier. Thabo is in the hotel and can he come to my room to see me?

Victor works in the ANC's press relations office. It was he and his colleague Tom Sebina who invited me to Lusaka. "Why don't you come and see for yourself what things are like here?" Tom had asked a week earlier.

Five days later I find myself at Lusaka airport. Half uncertain about what to expect. A Boer with a South African passport, no visa and no health certificate is not exactly invulnerable in Africa.

Rule one is: Never move without your passport. But I quickly break that rule when the immigration officer sends me to the airport's VIP lounge without the important document while airport officials decide my fate.

Here I realize for the first time: the ANC has influence. After two hours an official turns up with my passport. "He is the personal guest of Oliver Tambo," he says to his colleague.

I get my passport back and pay 100 kwacha (110 rand) for a temporary entrance permit. During my stay, in accordance with the "Immigration and Deportation Act" of the Republic of Zambia, I may "not get involved in politics, accept a job, or stay too long."

Thabo, Victor, Tom and the pipe-smoking Sydney Molifi left South Africa in the sixties. The longing for South Africa--for a different South Africa from the one they left--is barely concealed in every sentence, and every gesture.

Sydney says that one thing he doesn't like about the Afrikaner is his habit of calling every black man "John." He is astonished when I tell him that though we have admittedly not attained the ANC's "utopian South Africa," we nonetheless haven't said "John" and "Boy" for years.

Victor tells of the days when he sold DIE VADERLAND in the streets as a boy. We agree that Pretoria, and especially the Moot, where we both grew up, is the pleasantest place to live in South Africa.

On Saturday morning I find myself at the ANC's headquarters in a small alleyway between Lusaka's main street, Cairo Street, and Cha Cha Cha Street--right behind the Standard Bank.

Can it be from here that terror and sabotage against South Africa are planned, one wonders involuntarily? A perfectly ordinary house, about eight rooms, a telex room with a "Keep Out" sign on the door and a few outbuildings.

No revolutionary slogans on the walls. Here and there a photograph of the Che Guevara and Patrice Lumumba. A poster of Robert Mugabe from which the adhesive tape is beginning to come loose, and another one of Fidel Castro. The Freedom Charter on the wall.

The house is almost in ruins. An electrician's nightmare. Everywhere there are bare wires leading to switches and lights. The World Council of Churches really might keep this in mind when it makes its next donation.

On the tables lie rolls and rolls of unopened newspapers, heaps of mail, stencils, documents, telexes, copies of the ANC publications SECHABA and [THE] AFRICAN COMMUNIST and the forbidden NEWSWEEK.

The president will only be able to speak to me later. Who am I to compete with Red China's ambassador, who turns up in his cream-colored Mercedes for an interview?

In the meantime I have a conversation with three ANC veterans--Mac Maharaj, an Indian who spent 12 years on Robben Island, James Stuart, a onetime trade union activist, and Ronnie Kasirils.

Ronnie is one of the ANC's veteran white members. He left the country in the early sixties as a young man because he was so shocked by the Sharpeville incident. Before that he was at school in Durban along with businessman Tony Bloom.

"Conversation" is not really the right word, because I talk and they ask questions. Where is the government heading? Is there dissension in the cabinet? How long will President Botha continue to hold power? Who will follow him? Who is this fellow Gerrit Viljoen? and Heunis? and Jannie Geldenhuys?

"See you soon in Pretoria," Ronnie says in Afrikaans at the end of the conversation. "Like hell you will," I think, but I don't say it out loud.

My interview with Oliver Tambo starts promptly at four o'clock. The man with the mustache, the woolly jowls and the soft voice greets me in a friendly way. He wears a blue plaid shirt and gray trousers. His glasses rest on his lap.

A heavy-set bodyguard takes up position opposite me. Scarcely a minute into the conversation Tambo indicates to him that he may as well leave.

The 30-minute interview becomes 45 minutes, an hour, 70 minutes. Our conversation ranges widely: on his impressions of the South African businessmen, on the ANC's economic policy, on violence, on the unrest in the country.

His voice and his words are without bitterness. He sees a place in South Africa for the white man. Only apartheid must disappear, and he will leave no stone unturned to achieve that.

At the end of the conversation I ask Victor to take a photograph of me and his leader. "I must have something to show after all if the revolution reaches my street," I joke.

"Perhaps it may help," is the answer.

We talk about the future of Afrikaans. The language will continue to exist, comes the assurance. An order goes to Victor: see to it that the Afrikaans content of Radio Freedom's broadcasts is increased.

At eleven that night Thabo and Victor knock on my door again. We order beer and whiskey and water for Thabo.

Until two in the morning we talk about South Africa, about the possibility of negotiation, about white fears, but above all about violence. Always about violence.

Finally we agree to differ, although the differences have hopefully become smaller in the small hours.

No experience of violence has to do with guns and tanks and innocent black people burnt by rioters, and with car bombs that explode killing and maiming civilians.

Thabo's has to do with the structural violence inherent in having a black skin in South Africa.

The official who asks for the pass, the policeman who bursts into the house, the inferior education and housing, going to bed hungry...that is the violence I know nothing about.

Eventually we say goodbye in the hot Zambian night.

"You have given me a lot to think about," I say, and I know that is actually an understatement.

"Don't say so," is the reply, "and don't do anything that will get you into trouble."

Discussion Perhaps Narrows Gap

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Mfuwe--It was sometimes hard to call to mind that the men opposite you, next to you, were the men who let loose violence, who plan sabotage and are not interested in reform but in the overturning of the whole system.

Just before lunch starts an ANC member is told he must say grace in Afrikaans.

He bumps into me and says in Afrikaans: I have forgotten. What must I say? The people don't all understand Afrikaans. I point out to him that in a prayer he will not be addressing those present.

The ANC president then saves the situation by saying a prayer himself, in English.

The talk flows around the table. An ANC member says that he will not ban DIE VADERLAND if they come to power, but he has his doubts about the SUNDAY TIMES: they have written a lot of nonsense about me!

We talk about universities and who knows who. Some of the ANC men tell jokes from their time in South Africa.

One says: After the 1948 election I was sitting in my car at the corner of Rissik and Commissioner Street [in Johannesburg] when a White crossed the street, came up to me and spat in my face through the open window. Nobody had ever done that to me before. I wiped the spittle off with my handkerchief, folded it up neatly and it's waiting for me somewhere in South Africa when we return.

A Zambian points at two eyes in the river. A crocodile, he says. No, I say, it is the South African security policy keeping an eye on you.

Not so, he says, we are too far away. I say: don't be so sure.

It is hot and we continually drink soft drinks. It is too much for one ANC member. He takes his shoes off just before it is explained that businessmen must realize that the present economic system cannot continue.

Someone says: We are going to see each other in South Africa sooner than we had thought until recently. Someone else says that the imminence of the revolution should not be overestimated.

Despite the cordiality the differences are great; there is a wide gap, perhaps too wide to be bridged.

Perhaps the discussion has helped take a small step toward narrowing the gap--perhaps.

At the parting, one says: Come again, but please bring a little Tassies [Tassenberg wine?] with you.

I promised I would.

And went away with the thought that here was a dedicated, well-read group of men, with a knowledge of South Africa, clearly with unacceptable views--but that we and they had been taught a lot by the discussion about the realities of our common fatherland.

Views Clearly Expressed

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Mfuwe--During the historic talks between the ANC and businessmen the greatest courtesy was shown throughout on both sides--but nevertheless both sides stated their positions very clearly.

Strong support was especially expressed by Mr Gavin Relly for the seriousness and credibility with which President Botha is tackling reform.

The doubts about this on the other side were just as strong.

Are talks between the ANC and the South African government possible? There has been much talk about this, many conditions have been proposed, hard words have been spoken, but the impression is that despite the extreme positions of the ANC, the door is not entirely closed.

Will violence be renounced? No, definitely not. If that were done, the ANC would have no cards left in the game, but perhaps discussion might have some such result....

The economic system? History, especially the history of Africa, has shown that things go worse without us, the businessmen said firmly. With you, it is replied, the poor stay poor and the unemployed remain without work. There will have to be intervention, but once the monopolies in the country have been broken, there will still be a considerable amount of room for private initiative.

What is your connection with the South African Communist Party? Naturally, it exists--we are jointly opposed to your oppressive government.

The impression was that this was a fixed position, but that there were nonetheless differences in the ANC about it.

12906

CSO: 3401/1

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT ON TALKS BETWEEN BUSINESSMEN, ANC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "The ANC Talks"]

[Text] The group of South African businessmen who deliberated with ANC leaders last Friday in Zambia subsequently made brave attempts to give the impression that the discussions were not a failure. There was even talk of more possible meetings in the future.

Nonetheless one could detect a certain measure of disappointment about the course of the deliberations in the remarks of Mr Gavin Relly, leader of the group of South Africans.

In one of his interviews Mr Relly said outright that the ANC's idea of how South Africa should be ruled "fall within the Marxist-socialist arena," something entirely in conflict with the system of free enterprise, of which Mr Relly is a prominent representative.

Without calling Mr Relly's good intentions into question, one almost wants to ask: But hasn't he known that for a long time already? This ANC ideology has, after all, been generally known for years and there was no question of that violent movement planning to diverge from it.

The chairman of Anglo American also conceded that negotiations between the South African government and the ANC would not be of much use at this stage. In fact the ANC rejects negotiations and is in no sense enthusiastic about reform.

This attitude of the ANC was also well known before the visit. What reasonable person doesn't believe in discussion? But the former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has himself recently stated that he sees only one outcome for the country: a violent revolution. The only thing he is interested in is that power be transferred to him.

The Progressive Federal Party did not want to accept these realities either. Even after Mandela rejected a national convention, Dr van Zyl Slabbert said that he still wants to talk to him himself first. The general attitude was that the government must take the blame in the final analysis; it is mishandling things, and the ANC people are after all not so unreasonable

as is implied. If one simply made the proper effort, the situation could be shown to be entirely different.

We accept the good faith of the South African businessmen who traveled to Zambia. And if the result of their discussions was a broader perception of the true nature of the ANC among an increasing number of South Africans, the visit was perhaps not entirely futile.

12906

CSO: 3401/1

SOUTH AFRICA

MAIN ACTORS SEEN AS SHUNNING ALLIANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Sam Mabe in Focus Column]

[Text]

Some of the people at Saturday's conference included: Mr Chris Ball of Barclays Bank, Mr Raymond Ackerman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Tony Bloom of Premier Milling, Dr Zac de Beer of Anglo American, Dr Oscar Diomo of Inkatha, Professor John Dugard of Wits University, Prof Willem Kleynhans of Unisa, Mrs Joyce Harris of Black Sash, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Advocate Sydney Kentridge, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Musa Myeni of the Urban Foundation, the Rev Peter Storey and the Rev Stanley Mokgoba of the Methodist Church.

For decades now there has been a demand for the holding of a national convention to draw up a new constitution for South Africa. Major resistance has largely been from the Government.

But increasingly, people to the left of the Government have rejected even this call, demanding an immediate handing over of power to the black majority.

Last weekend saw the emergence of a new initiative to work for the holding of such a convention when 150 top South Africans met in Johannesburg to discuss the idea.

The conference decided that a Convention Alliance would be launched within the next few weeks to make arrangements for the possible holding of the convention in the near future.

But the parties that are perceived by many as the main actors in South Africa's political show — the Government, the ANC and PAC — have rejected the idea for different reasons.

The Government, which has every reason to feel threatened by the Alliance, is probably worried about what it might be required to surrender by a National Convention.

The concern of the ANC and the PAC, on the other hand, is what they believe they will not achieve through a convention. Besides, the two organisations are committed to violent revolution as the only way of bringing about meaningful change in South Africa.

Recent talks between South Africa's top businessmen and the ANC in Lusaka condemned by the Government because the ANC has refused to denounce vio-

lence as an instrument for political change.

Until the State President, Mr P W Botha's Durban speech on August 15, the ANC was still open to participation in a National Convention. It was after the speech that Nelson Mandela released a statement from prison saying there was no longer room for a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

He has also refused to denounce violence as a condition for his release from prison.

What the ANC would now like to see happening first is that it be unbanned, that all political prisoners and detainees be released, that political trials be stopped and one-man-one-vote elections in a unitary state be held.

Critical

The ANC's chief Press officer, Mr Tom Sebina, said a convention that would impose reformist solutions while apartheid remained intact could not be accepted.

The PAC, on the other hand, has always rejected the idea of talking to the South African Government except where the handing over of power to the African majority would be taking place.

It believes that apartheid cannot be reformed — which is what they believe a National Convention will try to do. One-man-one-vote elections in a unitary state is what they see as a solution.

That system of voting has been rejected by the Government, which expressed fears that there could be a domination of so-called minority groups by the black majority.

Azapo and the UDF — who were conspicuous by their absence from Saturday's conference — are also not interested in a national convention.

Even if they were, the four groups would most certainly not want to be at a conference table

with bantustan leaders.

The ANC is suspicious and has been critical of the relationship developing between PFP leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, and Inkatha's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who are the principal founders of the Convention Alliance.

Although the leaders have emphasised that they participated in the alliance in their personal capacities, it will not be easy for the man in the street to divorce the alliance from Inkatha or the PFP.

Giants

Saturday's conference was attended by a very wide cross-section of people, most of whom are giants in intellectual, academical, legal, commercial, industrial, political and sporting fields.

Most of them have not been politically active: the alliance will create a national forum which will bring them together to start a debate on the country's racial problems.

Because of the money that big business will pump into it and the wealth of the expertise of the people involved, the alliance could become a strong and highly articulate group.

And while trying to sell the idea of a national convention to the people and trying to bring concerned parties to the conference table, the alliance will most

probably draw up a list of reforms for which it will drum up mass support from moderate people.

The sentiments that seem to fire the alliance appear to be the same as those behind the formation of the Black Sash some years ago. The women of the Black Sash were a pressure group opposed to the constitution as it was then. They still are.

There is a wider representation in the alliance, but will it be any more effective than the Black Sash has been?

SOUTH AFRICA

PLANS UNDERWAY TO BAN DETAINED NATAL UDF CHAIRMAN XUNDU

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 29 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

PLANS are underway to kick detained Natal UDF chairman Mcebisi Xundu out of his Lamontville parish – and then ban him from Natal.

If the plan fails, attempts will be made to cancel the church site lease agreement.

Rev Xundu, the rector of Lamontville's St. Simon's Anglican Church, has been in detention since early August and has since been transferred to Pretoria. He is also Joint Rent Action Committee vice-chairman.

A motion by councillor Mthembeni Xudu, of SJ Smith Hostel, calling for Rev Xundu's removal from Lamontville, was unanimously accepted by the pro-Inkatha Ningizimu community council this week.

According to Ningizimu community council chairperson Ella Nxasane, Mr Xundu uses the church site and buildings "for political meetings addressed by him and other political activists from outside Lamontville.

"As a result, violence planned there by Xundu and others during the past two years has escalated throughout the province," said Mrs Nxasane.

She also claimed that an urgent request had been delivered by a delegation of SJ Smith Hostel dwellers to Natal's Anglican Bishop, Michael Nuttall, for the immediate removal of Mr Xundu.

If Bishop Nuttall does not respond positively to the request, the council intends cancelling the church site lease.

Bishop Nuttall confirmed he had received the request, but that it could not be considered because Mr Xundu was in detention.

SOUTH AFRICA

OPEN LETTER TO MINISTER LOUIS LE GRANGE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 22 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Percy Qoboza in "Percy's Itch" Column]

[Text]

Dear Mr Le Grange,
I know you are a busy man. I also know that the rounds of party congresses you are attending are taking a lot of your time. But I would under the circumstances, sir, urge you to take a few minutes of your time to read my open letter to you and hope you will also find a few minutes to respond.

In the past few months, there has been pressure from well-meaning people for action on your part that will curb the excesses of some members of the police force. We are, sir, almost daily confronted by a litany of horrendous and sometimes hair-raising stories about the behaviour of the SAP.

The one serious flaw in bringing to your attention all these acts, is the fact that my colleagues and I in the newspaper industry are seriously hampered by the restrictions imposed by Section 27 (b) of the Police Act.

You have often said that if our communities have any complaints, these must be lodged at the nearest police station. The army has in fact gone to the extent of appointing a roving senior officer to go around taking statements about the behaviour of the security forces.

For understandable reasons this has not happened. It has not happened because people genuinely fear they will be exposing themselves to serious personal danger if they dare lodge complaints.

The police and army are not perceived as people who are there to protect our communities, but as people who are out to "get" them.

Sir, let me share with you a personal experience in this regard. I was sitting in my office a fortnight ago, doing my honest stint of work. It was an unusually quiet day.

The tranquility was shattered by a telephone call from my daughter Pinky, who is a student at the University of the North.

Pinky is the eldest of my kids.

Her brother and sisters were greatly influenced by the happenings of 1976 and '77, and it is understandable why they differ so radically from Pinky.

Not that Pinky herself doesn't hold strong views. She belongs to that generation, but she also belongs to a school of thought that is still amenable to the discipline I have enforced, with the help of my wife, in the household.

Well, that telephone call was like a night-

mare. On the other end, Pinky was crying hysterically. A teacher who was with her took over the phone and told me she had been badly assaulted by the security forces who have been on the Turfloop campus for the last three weeks.

Now most black parents have gone through that process. I immediately asked the teacher to arrange for her to get urgent medical attention and instructed Pinky to lay a charge of assault because the circumstances under which the incident took place suggested that she was a victim of a crazy group of people.

It was unprovoked. She was in fact on her way to a lecture when she was cornered by a group of six to eight of these men.

When I got home I had to break the news to her mother. By the way, you should have seen the wave of anger that broke out from her sisters and brother.

It shocked me. It was just another part of the process of them being brutalised. In the cause of our discussions, my wife was adamant that she would not allow Pinky to go to the police station because she was anxious that the very people who beat her up could be standing behind the counter.

I phoned her and, mercifully, she told me she was in too much pain and would only go to the police station the following morning.

I told her not to go there alone. I instructed her to report to an attorney.

It's a measure of our country's state of affairs, that the attorney took her to a doctor, and then had pictures taken of her injuries. By the way, I thought she had just been assaulted. But when I saw her wounds, I knew she had been savaged.

The attorney advised her against going to the police station fearing what may happen to her. He instead drew up an affidavit and he is going to approach the matter his way.

Now can you understand why people are not turning up at your police stations to complain?

The bottom line of this letter, sir, is to suggest to you that perhaps the best way to deal with this matter is for an independent body of lawyers to tackle these issues.

We just do not have faith in the men in uniform.

Sincerely

SOUTH AFRICA

ISLAMIC COUNCIL CHAIRMAN WARNS: TIME RUNNING OUT

Durban POST NATAL in English 25-28 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] TIME was running out for the Government to initiate major changes, chairman of the Islamic Council, Ibrahim Bawa, said this week.

Mr Bawa was among those who attended a meeting at a Sandton, Johannesburg, hotel last week to discuss the formation of a new centrist political alliance, spearheaded by the Progressive Federal Party.

And in a later development, Mr Bawa this week agreed to be co-opted onto the steering committee of the Convention Alliance.

Mr Bawa said the Saturday conference had been a preliminary sounding organised by PFP leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi.

"I was in favour of forming the alliance there and then, but most of the other participants wanted time to consider and go back to their constituencies," Mr Bawa said.

"I felt we didn't have time to do this. We have two specific goals in mind which everyone present agreed on: dismantling all apartheid laws and looking at a new constitution acceptable to all.

"I told the conference that time is short, the country is burning and we should get moving."

Mr Bawa said he believed much of the even-

tual demands of the Convention Alliance would be pre-empted by Government action.

"We will have an outline of what the Government is planning within the next three months, but many of the major apartheid laws will be going."

Mr Bawa said he believed the Government had accepted the inevitability of change.

On the refusal of United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress leaders to take part in the talks, Mr Bawa said:

"I still believe that such a convention of all recognised leaders is the only option open to us. We will work towards greater involvement of the UDF."

He emphasised that ICOSA still rejected participation in the tricameral parliament.

Among those who attended were prominent business leaders, academics, sports figures, church leaders and newspaper editors.

SOUTH AFRICA

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES SOON FOR BLACK AREAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 85 p 11

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst says that in the near future all local authorities will have municipal police forces to assist the South African Police in maintaining law and order in Black communities.

He was speaking at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto at the passing out parade of 130 new recruits.

The mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene said the parade would go down in history because it was the first time that women had qualified for a municipal police force.

Addressing the 120 men and 10 women on parade, Mr Badenhorst said it was clear that

Blacks had a decisive role to play. He said the Government wished to open new avenues of social, political and economic development for each group in the country. The Government's new dispensation had come as a shock to Soviet-inspired radicals and so they had chosen a path of violence.

"These instigators of violence and militant revolution should take note that, although it is primarily the function of the South African Police to maintain law and order, they will be supported by the municipal police," he said.

Mr Badenhorst said that, in the light of the current unrest and attacks

on local authorities, it could not have been an easy decision for the new recruits to join the municipal police force. He said municipal police forces had often been called the "private armies" of Black local authorities, but to have an organised community it was necessary to "strengthen the hands" of these councils. He stressed the right of law-abiding citizens to police protection for themselves and their property.

The recruits, who underwent an intensive 14-week training course, come from Kroonstad, Alexandra, Atteridgeville, Kagiso, Dobsonville and Soweto.

CSO: 3400/152

5 November 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SITUATION OF DETAINEES FOUND DISTURBING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 85 p 8

[Commentary: "Disturbing"]

[Text]

WHAT happens behind the massive walls and bars of police cells where people are detained without trial, not allowed to see their relatives and friends and not allowed lawyers?

Absolutely nothing, the police and the Minister of Law and Order have told us repeatedly: the detainee is questioned without any illegal pressure being used on him. In the end he co-operates voluntarily.

In spite of these assurances we do get disturbing stories that could be just the tip of the iceberg.

This week a district surgeon said she was convinced emergency regulations detainees at the St Albans Prison and the North End Prison in Port Elizabeth were being "systematically assaulted and abused after their arrest and before being admitted to prison, and also during their incarceration when they were being interrogated by police at the Louis le Grange Square".

She and 43 other people brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the police from assaulting detainees at the prisons and from assaulting future detainees in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage magisterial districts.

The application was not opposed and the order was granted.

It is shocking that an application had to be made in the first place when it is against the law for the police to assault prisoners.

That the application was not opposed speaks volumes.

It is noteworthy that the allegations were made by a district surgeon.

The order is to be read to prisoners at the two prisons.

We try to picture what happens behind the locked doors and we see a man surrounded by interrogators, feeling very, very far from relatives and friends and not allowed to see a lawyer.

We know, we know he is visited by a magistrate, he is visited by senior officers, etc. But he would be an unusual man if he did not see them as part of "officialdom" — no different from his interrogators.

We dare not let our imagination go beyond this point.

Our imagination could be running away with us. Probably nothing like what we are imagining happens. But why should the Government lay the foundations for these suspicions by leaving detention without trial on our statute books?

Detention without trial is a weapon used by the weak and scared to terrorise their opponents. It has to be obliterated from our statute books. We need to return to the rule of law.

Despicable

THE SOWETAN has no truck with subterfuge, especially of the kind that is alleged to

have happened in Mzinoni, Bethal, this week when men travelling in a kombi claimed to be our reporters.

It is well known that all our reporters are black, so nobody could have been deceived by this ploy, where three of the men were white.

If it is true that they were policemen on assignment to record the funeral of two unrest victims, why did they not do so without lying?

We newspapermen have an obligation to report honestly and people accept us because of this honesty. We do not want our reputation soiled by despicable spies.

CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

KWANDEBELE'S CHIEF MINISTER STILL HOPING FOR FULL INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Sam Mabe: "Chief Still Wants 'Uhuru'"]

[Text]

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, is still determined to gain "independence" for his homeland at the end of next year — even after the announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, that any homeland that did not want independence could remain part of South Africa.

Mr Botha made the offer during his "Rubicon" speech in Durban.

As the last of the 10 homelands to be established by the Government, KwaNdebele was arbitrarily carved out of an open veld near Bronkhorstspuit in the central Transvaal before being proclaimed a homeland in 1976.

In 1981 it received self-governing status and the following year negotiations for independence started.

Mr Skosana, who reached standard four at school, rules KwaNdebele from the capital, Siyabuswa (we are ruled), with his six-member cabinet and a 46-man legislative assembly appointed by the region's tribal authorities.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday said KwaNdebele was certainly going to be independent. The Gov-

ernment is still to build a new capital at Sistershoek.

A prison, government buildings and houses for cabinet ministers have to be built and government personnel trained in administration before a date for independence is set.

KwaNdebele's population of about 450 000 — half of whom are non-Ndebele — comprise people who were evicted from land they owned in "white" areas and those fleeing harassment and discrimination from Bophuthatswana authorities in Winterveldt.

Others say they have been tricked by the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo) — which is promoting and developing Ekangala — into becoming part of the homeland.

Eradebo has frozen the building of new

houses and the development of the 14 townships under its jurisdiction, but is helping in the development of KwaNdebele.

In Tsakane, Brakpan, shacks that were built because of the housing shortage were demolished and the residents moved to site and service areas at very high rentals which many could not afford.

In Duduza, Nigel, residents pay equally high rentals for slum houses and non-existent services.

Eradebo has ignored a backlog of 30 000 houses in townships under its jurisdiction and pumped millions of rands on a housing project at Ekangala, a township intended to be the second largest after Soweto.

The quality of housing at Ekangala is superior to that usually found in the townships. There is electricity, piped water and water-borne sewerage.

This is seen by many people as a subtle way of persuading people to move to the place.

Homeless people and those without Section 10 rights on the East Rand and other parts of the Eastern Transvaal have been forced to go to Ekangala, which the Government plans to incorporate into KwaNdebele.

Many people have opposed the incorporation.

Masked in balaclava caps and armed with sjamboks, sticks and pangas, police and vigilantes acting for the KwaNdebele government are alleged to have unleashed a reign of ter-

ror against opponents of KwaNdebele rule.

The KwaNdebele government hopes that there will be 64 factories employing over 5 000 people by the end of April 1986 at Ekandustria, the main industrial centre that is being established.

At the moment, only between 15 and 20 per cent of KwaNdebele's land is arable. Livestock farming is the main agricultural activity.

Unemployment, poverty and starvation are widespread in the area. The place consists of sprawling relocation areas and shanty towns with a rudimentary infrastructure and lack of natural resources.

Mr Skosana, his family, and some of his colleagues are among the few people who live in comfort. They own or control the major proportion of income generated by private enterprise.

KwaNdebele has been dubbed a dormitory homeland because its 16 000 workers go there just to sleep. Some have to travel about 250 km daily to Pretoria, Middelburg, Nylstroom and Marble Hall to work.

They leave their homes at about 2 am and return at about 10 pm. This gives them only four hours within which to wash themselves, have supper, be with their families, attend to domestic problems and to sleep.

The ill-effect this has on health, efficiency and productivity is immense.

If KwaNdebele does indeed reach Pretoria-style independence, it would only mean that

the National Party Government has not abandoned its homelands dream, but has merely modified it to win over recalcitrants like Kwa-Zulu.

CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

SAA FORCED TO FIND NEW ROUTES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by special correspondent Mr Pik Botha]

[Text]

THE marked shift in public opinion against South Africa and apartheid is causing some international airlines to plan changes to their long-established routes which cross Black Africa and terminate in South Africa.

They are also being influenced by the increasing reluctance of most African states to provide overflying and landing rights to jetliners bound for South Africa.

South African Airways, which has for years avoided flying over continental Africa, is concerned about the long-term future of its own route around the "bulge" of West Africa, made possible by using the Cape Verde island of Sal for refuelling on flights bound for Europe and the US.

Up to 18 SAA flights pass through Amilcar Cabral Airport, Ilha do Sol, every week of the year.

Stopped

Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, long used as a "halfway halt" by wide-bodied jets of various

European airlines operating between their capital cities and Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg, has come under closer scrutiny by opponents of the Pretoria regime.

Airline operators are now thinking seriously about phasing out such flights to South Africa, or to stop using Nairobi as a halfway stop.

First to make a positive move is Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) which stopped its flights from Copenhagen to Johannesburg through Nairobi on September 1.

This has also meant the temporary cessation of SAS flights to Nairobi, but SAS expects to resume those in November, once a suitable intermediate stop has been found to make the route economically viable.

Eight other European airlines, including British Airways are still operating flights to South Africa, regularly calling at Nairobi.

British Airways has a daily 747 service to Johannesburg, but stops at Nairobi on five of the flights and flies non-stop on the two other days of the week, a fairly recent departure indicating it is technically possible to cover the distance from London without refuelling.

The Israeli airline, El Al, also calls at Nairobi for refuelling on its flights to Johannesburg and back.

Three other European airlines use the west coast route on flights to South Africa, calling either at Kinshasha or Brazzaville.

Pan-Am, which used to fly from New York to Johannesburg by way of Kinshasha, has also stopped its flights to South Africa.

Some time ago Qantas ceased its service between Sydney and Johannesburg and now

ends its Africa flight in Zimbabwe, while SAA alone maintains the air link with Australia, using Mauritius as a refuelling stop.

This Indian Ocean island has become the eastern equivalent of the Cape Verde islands for SAA on its westerly routes. SAA flights to Hong Kong and Taiwan also refuel at Mauritius before the long flights over the Indian Ocean.

Mission

With an eye to the possible stoppage of all European airline flights to South Africa should the situation deteriorate drastically, the authorities in Pretoria have been looking around for a possible alternative to Ilha do Sol airport in case Cape Verde withdraws all landing rights for SAA aircraft.

At the end of last year South Africa's Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, was widely reported as having undertaken a visit to East Africa on such a mission.

— London Observer Service.

CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL TRIANGLE BLACKS HIGHEST PAID

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

VAAL Triangle residents could afford increased rents because they were the highest paid blacks in the country, the town clerk of Lekoa said in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Acting Justice W J Human and two assessors, Mr Nikolaas Prinsloo Louw told the court that residents there were not against the concept of Black Local Authorities but that they were demanding representation at government level.

He was testifying in a case involving eight Sharpeville residents who are alleged to have murdered a town councillor, Mr Khuzwayo Jacob Dlamini, on September 3 last year.

The eight are Mr Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa

(30), Mr Reid Malebo Mokoena (22), Mr Oupa Moses Biniso (30), Ms Teresa Ramashamola (24), Mr Motseki Christiaan Moko-bong (23), Mr Motsisi Gideon Mokone (21), Mr Duma Joshua Khumalo (26) and Mr Francis Dawn Mokgetsi (28).

They are facing another charge of subversion and alternative charges of malicious damage to property and arson. They have all pleaded not guilty to the charges.

According to the charge sheet, a group of people allegedly set Mr Dlamini's car alight, stoned his house and took possession of a firearm he used to defend himself. He was stoned during the incident and later thrown into a burning vehicle. He died as a result.

CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL TRAINING PROJECT TO HELP 100,000 JOBLESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] **THE Department of Manpower is to train about 100 000 unemployed people in South Africa — mostly blacks — under a special training scheme established for the purpose.**

This was announced by Dr Piet van der Merwe, director general of Manpower, who said 11 of the 13 administration boards around the country plus 76 private training centres were participating in the special training programme.

To date about 11 000 people had been trained since the programme was launched at the beginning of July and an average of 30 percent had been placed in employment — considered to be a fairly good figure in view of the current depressed economic situation.

Criticism

Of the R25-million allocated by the Government to the Department of Manpower for the programme up to March, R20-million

went to private centres and the balance to the administration boards.

The private centres expected to train up to 70 000 unemployed people up to March next year and the boards will train 30 000 during the period.

The announcement comes in the wake of criticism of the Government's spending on unemployed people, especially blacks, on unemployment benefits which differ according to race groups in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT MAY USE ENERGY TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] There is growing speculation that the Government intends stimulating the economy in order to drag itself out of the current political quagmire.

Bringing inflation and public spending under control has been scrapped as a primary objective. In its place are plans to get the wheels of industry turning again and the people back to work.

And one of the most likely areas to receive a shot in the arm from this policy will be energy development.

At the same time as making public the Government's energy strategy, towards the end of the year, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister, Dr D.W. Steyn, is also expected to announce that the capital development programme, which will go with the policy, is to be accelerated.

If he does, it could be seen as an attempt to "kill two birds with one stone"--firstly in terms of getting people back to work and, secondly, to reduce this country's dependence as a net importer of oil, on an increasingly hostile world.

Whatever the policy, one thing is certain: the private sector will have to dig deep in order to find the necessary finance and expertise to implement that policy.

On the one side, it will have to work out ways of attracting the capital required from a world increasingly reluctant to lend money to this country and, on the other, to find the local expertise to thwart attempts by contractors from other parts of the world from muscling in to snap up the available work--whether the opening up of an offshore gas or oilfield at Mossel Bay or the land-based development of a synfuels plant.

The best method of meeting these and other challenges which lie ahead is to be prepared for them by knowing just which options are open to South African firms.

In short, only the wildest and most experienced will be in with a chance and even they will have to call on every scrap of knowledge and experience to get the projects off the ground and completed within the required constraints in terms of cost, quality and time.

With this in mind, the Techno-Economic Society of Southern Africa (TESSA), in conjunction with ENGINEERING WEEK, is to hold a one-day seminar entitled "Capex in Energy" on 6 November to provide some of the ammunition to win the battles which lie ahead.

CSO: 3400/219

SOUTH AFRICA

CROWN MINES RAIL PROJECT IN JEOPARDY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Confusion abounds over whether or not construction is to proceed on the installation of a R21-million railway spur linking the new Crown Mines showground with the main railway network as planned.

ENGINEERING WEEK understands that funds may not now be available for the construction of the 3.6-km line which was an integral part of the inducement package used to lure the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society away from its prime Milner Park premises.

While the society believes work will start on the installation of the line in the next year, SATS has apparently indefinitely postponed the project after carrying out an economic feasibility study.

It is understood that provision for the funding of the project, under the Railway Construction Act, was not gained in time to allow for its consideration in this year's Treasury budget.

Though the link's construction is mandatory, no-one, it appears, can guarantee that it will make the Treasury budget next year.

Says Wally Brass, chief director (planning) SATS: "The economic situation is having inevitable results. Though the line must be built, the money may not be available for some time."

To explain SATS' stance on the rail link, Brass quotes from Report 92 attached to the Railway Construction Act: "It is the policy of the Transport Services to construct new lines only in instances where SATS is indemnified by interested parties of sound financial standing against losses (including expenditure in respect of capital costs)."

Losses sustained in running the line--forecast at more than R3-million a year--will be a Treasury responsibility, too.

General Manager of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, Jan Kleynhans, has no doubt that the railway has received no more than a year's postponement and will be in business by the '89 agricultural show.

"Stock and equipment are being offloaded at Langlaagte at present and the 4.5 km of heavy vehicle transportation necessary to get them to their destination is expensive and inconvenient. Members of the public, not only from Soweto but from the East and West Rand, have always used the train to get to the show, and I am sure they will continue to do so."

Carel van Zyl, coordinator for the National Sports, Recreation and Exhibition Centre, shares Kleyhans's optimism about the line's imminent completion and his conviction that it is urgently necessary.

"It is my opinion, based on support from both the NPSL and NSL soccer factions, that the soccer stadium planned for Crown Mines needs to go up, though not to maximum proportions yet.

"Once it is up, we won't be able to do without the extra transport capacity," he said.

CSO: 3400/219

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SPECIALIZED HEAT TREATMENT FIRM ESTABLISHED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 p 11

[Text] A new specialised heat treatment company, Supreme Heat Treatment, has been established in Wadeville to cater particularly for the "quality-critical" sector of the market.

The company, based in a new factory in Wadeville's Lantern Road, is run by Joe Irwin, a former manager of Clyde Trading's heat treatment division, and Derick Hutchison, whose experience in mechanical, electrical and electronics engineering will be used to maintain the plant in peak running condition.

Irwin told ENGINEERING WEEK that the company will obviously help to fill the gap left by the closure of Clyde Heat Treatment, and aims to provide a comprehensive heat treatment service with particular emphasis on the tool and the sector.

Supreme Heat Treatment began operations in July although some of the specialised handling equipment and other machinery was only commissioned later. Irwin said that the company had been launched despite the current economic climate because of the firm belief that there is always room for a company that provides real quality and service at the right price.

Clearly a man who enjoys a challenge, Irwin said the company is specialising in the treatment of tools and dies because this was one of the most demanding areas of the commercial heat treatment business.

Said Irwin: "Any heat treatment is a fairly high risk business because it comes at the end of what may be a long and expensive production chain. The result is that a component received for heat treatment might only have a mass of a few kilograms but it could well be worth R 10,000 or more. What is equally important is that it may also be a vital component in a highly capital-intensive piece of equipment or be critical to the operation of a continuous production line.

Skills

"Tools and dies are typical of this. They require expensive machinery and materials as well as a high degree of skills to produce.

"Die steels are notoriously difficult in heat treatment and require very careful handling. Take, for example, a die for producing a fairly complex aluminum extrusion; it will naturally have a fairly complex profile and would probably require a hardness of, say, 46 Rockwell C, but the permissible variation from this would be only one point either way. This means we are talking about a furnace temperature variation of within 5°C. If the die is too hard it becomes brittle and the finer parts of the design could snap under the high extrusion pressures applied during use. On the other hand if the die is too soft, the same areas might bend causing a deformation of the extrusion."

Irwin told ENGINEERING WEEK that this is why Supreme Heat Treatment places such heavy emphasis on quality control.

"Our quality system is based on SABS 0157, and we run a fully-documented job progress report. Each item has a job card that is signed by the supervisor in charge at each stage of the operation. This ensures that there is full accountability and gives us an accurate record to check on work at any time.

"The system also enables us to pinpoint how and where problems might have occurred so that we can optimise the overall operation of the plant by eliminating bottlenecks or specific problem areas."

Irwin also disclosed that Supreme Heat Treatment had installed a metallurgical laboratory which will give the company one of the best-equipped heat treatment control facilities in the country. The equipment includes a Hewlett Packard gas chromatograph.

"This will enable us not only to monitor the atmospheres in our furnaces at 15-minute intervals but will also give regular print-outs as required for our own and our customer's reference," he said.

Other equipment includes a carbon determinator, two Olympus microscopes together with a Polaroid attachment for photographic records, a Wilson Tukon hardness tester, an advanced electronic balance, a mounting press and metallurgical grinding and polishing facilities as well as a host of ancillary equipment.

"We also have full wet lab facilities," Irwin said. "In fact, the replacement value of the laboratory equipment alone would probably be in the region of R200 000.

Service

"However, to us the important thing is that it will enable us to provide our clients with a unique service. We already offer a full consultancy service with the benefit of extensive experience and expertise, but the laboratory extends our capabilities still further.

"We can establish from test pieces aspects such as tensile strength, hardness, metallurgical structures and so on to ensure that the treatment given produces a component that is perfectly suited to the client's exact requirements.

"This sort of backup can be invaluable to clients because it can happen that the client himself may not be aware that the material supplied to him was not exactly to the specifications he requested, or it could happen that incorrect stock was inadvertently used in the manufacture of components.

"In such cases it is vital that the error be discovered and corrected, possibly by altering the type of heat treatment applied, before the components are used and the failures only come to light once the machine is operating."

Irwin also pointed out that Supreme Heat Treatment, through its associated companies, had access to highly-specialised mechanical, metallurgical and nondestructive testing expertise.

"Our actual heat treatment facilities at this stage include two large sealed quench furnaces with a gas generator, two tempering furnaces to match, four controlled atmosphere tool-hardening furnaces, a salt-bath line for case-hardening, marquenching, sursulf and blackening treatment, and three additional temperature furnaces. Then we have shotblasting, glass blasting and washing facilities.

"As we aim to provide a top-quality service, we have selected what we believe to be the best equipment available--either Efko furnaces from the UK or German Degussa, depending on the application.

"But we also work hard to keep our costs down so we can offer a really competitive price--and we have done a lot of the ancillary work such as gas, electricity and water reticulation systems ourselves. We also built our own gas storage tank stands and even constructed a shotblast machine in-house as well as re-building a fork-lift truck."

To provide a full service, the company offers a free collection and delivery service.

CSO: 3400/219

SOUTH AFRICA

PROSPECTS FOR FOUNDRY INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 p 15

[Text] While most foundries are struggling to keep the furnace fires stoked through one of the bleakest periods in the history of South African industry, a new specialist stainless steel foundry has come on stream.

ENGINEERING WEEK spoke to MD of Steloy Stainless Precision Castings Danie Slabbert about the decision to start operations at this time and the prospects for the South African foundry industry in general.

Inside Steloy...Name of company: Steloy Stainless & Precision Castings.

Shareholders: Danie Slabbert (MD); Apie Kruger (technical director); Hardy Kroll (sales director); Willem de Beer (production director).

Labour structure: In addition to the directors who are all intimately involved in the day-to-day running of operations, the foundry at present employs five skilled and 20 unskilled workers.

Area under cover: 20,000 m³ with 400 m³ office space

Order book: Contracts on hand for the next three months.

Export: Company is concentrating solely on the domestic market in the immediate future.

The present economic climate, gloomy though it may be, is still the best time to start a specialist foundry.

This is the opinion of Danie Slabbert, MD of Steloy Stainless Precision Castings, a company which has been in operation for three months.

"We undertook extensive research before launching this venture, and the results indicated that there was a strong desire from the customer for an alternative source of supply for high-quality stainless steel castings," he said.

"We also felt that the specialist area has great potential because there is a growing demand for sophisticated materials in South Africa and stainless steel is a sophisticated material for castings.

"At present, the market is controlled by a few major suppliers, and we are extremely confident, after our first three months of operation, that we will make substantial inroads into that market."

Slabbert said that by establishing a foundry from scratch, equipment could be specified specifically to suit its needs.

One such piece of equipment is a new cold box machine, the first to be manufactured for a South African foundry. It will enable the company to produce high-volume and close tolerance castings and was locally manufactured by Davcor.

"Previously, such machines have had to be imported at considerably higher costs than the local version, which is a fully automatic shuttling machine with two separate tables."

One table is shuttled into the machine to make moulds or cores, while the other table is shuttled out and is immediately available for stripping of the moulds or the cores. This allows full use of the machine on a continuous basis, thereby improving productivity.

"With the installation of this new machine, Steloy will have the most modern and widest range of moulding and core-making equipment in the country," Slabbert claimed.

Other modern foundry equipment already installed at Steloy includes medium-frequency induction furnaces imported from the United Kingdom, an emission spectrometer from Switzerland, sand-mixers and a gas-fired heat treatment furnace coupled to a quenching facility.

It also has a fully equipped pattern shop, shot-blasting machines and associated equipment. The sand is delivered dry and blown into a storage silo, one of the latest trends being used in Europe and the United States.

Additionally, Steloy has a laboratory, pattern shop and heat-treatment plant. It will heat-treat castings to international specifications, while manufacturing will be according to SABS 0157 Part II 1979 Quality Assurance Guidelines.

According to Slabbert, the foundry is relatively unique in that it is probably one of the very few in South Africa to concentrate its activities around a specific area rather than trying to be everything to all men.

Said Slabbert: "In the past, South African foundries have been very old fashioned organisations and have tried to cater for the total market needs. However, this is not our intention. We are only interested in stainless steel, as our name implies.

"We will be concentrating on supplying to the pump and valve manufacturers. Our entire expertise is geared towards this market, and we believe we are able to offer a particular service to it."

It appears that the market recognises this service as the budgeted order intake for Steloy has already been exceeded in its first three months.

Slabbert believes there is very definitely a trend towards specialisation by local foundries following on the lead which was taken in the United States and which Europe has been quick to follow.

He said: "We believe it is necessary to specialise in order to survive in today's market."

"I think that, in the medium to longer term, general foundries will find it more and more difficult to survive unless they do specialise."

With regard to the future, Slabbert is excited about prospects for involvement in planned capital projects such as Mossell Bay.

"Although it is difficult to be specific at this stage, these planned projects do hold out very good prospects for the foundry industry and, in particular, for specialist foundries such as ourselves," he said.

Slabbert anticipates a price increase will be inevitable in the next 12 months.

CSO: 3400/219

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION LAGS IN BANNING HAZARDOUS PCB'S

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Escom and the South African Transport Services (SATS) are still in the process of phasing out a material which has been known to be potentially lethal since 1977.

The material, in the form of certain compounds--polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)--was commonly used to insulate transformers and capacitors until it was found that it could be unstable when exposed to fire, and transformed into highly toxic gases which have been described as "the most dangerous chemical known to man."

New use of PCBs has been banned in the USA since 1977.

ENGINEERING WEEK was told that SATS is "retrofilling all its transformers containing PCBs with alternative materials in phases, as and when the money becomes available."

An Escom spokesman similarly reported that all PCB-filled transformers and capacitors are being phased out, with those in fire-hazard locations such as power stations being replaced with "dry-type resin-encapsulated units."

The spokesman added that the commission started applying safety standards regarding the handling and disposal of PCB waste in 1977 and was the first organisation in this country to do so.

In addition, following investigations, a subcommittee of the power section of the South African Institute for Electrical Engineers urges the avoidance of direct human contact with PCBs and suggests that failed equipment containing PCBs be disposed of rather than repaired.

In addition, it gives guidelines on the disposal of PCBs.

According to Neville Futter, technical manager of waste disposal specialist Waste-Tech, there are no safe facilities for the incineration of PCBs in South Africa. He said the recommended procedure by the Department of Environmental and Water Affairs is to encapsulate the PCBs in steel containers and then encase them in cells of 35 MPa concrete for disposal in Class 1 disposal sites lined with low permeable natural clay.

PCBs comprise a family of more than 20 chemicals ranging from light, oily fluids to heavy oils, greases and waxes.

The danger arises when they are exposed to extreme heat and undergo a molecular change to become dioxin and furan gases--both of which have been implicated as causes of cancer and other ailments in man and animals.

In the USA, there have been several "mishaps" involving PCBs which have resulted in buildings being placed under "environmental quarantine" and multimillion dollar mopping up operations which have, in some cases, lasted several years.

Public controversy over PCBs was sparked off by an electrical fire in the basement of the 18-storey Birmingham State Office, New York State, in 1981.

When the transformer caught fire, the PCBs were converted into toxic gas which were spread throughout the building by the ventilation system.

The cost of the recently completed four-year cleanup was put at \$22-million--\$4-million more than the development cost of the building.

At the time, the contamination of the Birmingham building was considered so serious that it was quarantined and two filtration units were airlifted onto the roof so they could be used to create a negative pressure inside the establishment and prevent polluted air escaping into the atmosphere.

Access for mopping up teams wearing respirators and protective suits was provided through an airlock.

Their task was to remove every moveable item in the building and seal every porous surface. About 100 km of ductwork--some of it encased in concrete--was either removed or sealed with an encapsulating spray.

Even the scrubbing water used in the clean-up had to be decontaminated.

CSO: 3400/219

SOUTH AFRICA

KALAHARI IRRIGATION PIPELINE READY FOR USE

Upington DIE GEMSBOK in Afrikaans 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Upington--Mr J. J. Bruwer, chief director of Farming Development of the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, said that the Kalahari pipeline will now provide water to farmers in that region.

Now farmers will have to do their part.

In the course of his opening address, during the winter school at the Department's Karakoel Research Station at Upington, Mr Bruwer stated that everybody should be concerned about the deterioration of the country's resources, and not just the government.

The implementation of the government's development initiative (optimal employment of resources, national pasturage strategy and national information action) is dependent upon teamwork.

The leading husbandry farmers responsibility is just as great as that of the agricultural official who is merely the catalyst for giving momentum to the action.

Mr Bruwer said that the department is perturbed about the fact that in the Gordonia subdistrict, which over the past several seasons has been severely ravaged by drought, there still exists a 28 percent overstocking of livestock irrespective of the pasturage capacity standards of the region.

According to phases four and five, the region has also received substantial aid. In contrast with this there is also a number of farmers who have been using the resources at an optimal rate and have conducted their husbandry farming profitably.

Preservation farmers are also preserving pasture and ground resources conscientiously. This means that preservation farmers are successfully surviving the drought with less livestock and are maintaining stability in the local community.

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CSO: 3401/3

SOUTH AFRICA

DROUGHT CREATES AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN NORTHWEST

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Help for those Farmers?"]

[Text] The critical situation in which some of South Africa's farming communities find themselves, because of the year long drought, has been put under the spotlight once again. In the course of a great rally in the northwest the drastic measure of selling out about one fourth of the farms in Namakwaland and Boesmanland has been proposed in order to save that region from total doom.

The thinking is that some of the farmers must be helped by selling their uneconomical farms to other farmers so that it will be possible to conduct farming more economically through consolidation. The fact that many farmers are apparently willing to do that underscores the seriousness of the problem and the extremes to which farmers are willing to go in order to manage a little better.

It is difficult for the urban dweller to get an idea of how difficult the farmers position is in some parts of the country. But figures speak for themselves. At least 40 percent of farmers in Namakwaland and Boesmanland are now farming on uneconomical plots and nearly one third of the debt burden exceeds their profits. This debt burden is increasing daily and farming is becoming all the more difficult due to the high rate of interest, inflation and high production costs. Some parts had good rain eight years ago.

The government is helping farmers in the drought areas, but this is costing millions of rand. For example it will cost at least 5 million rand annually to assist farmers in only five districts of the Northwest pursuant to the new national drought assistance program. This is a lot of money for just a handful of farmers. Moreover, this is money which, in the present economical climate, is not so easily obtainable, or could be used for other equally necessary aid.

An action-committee of farmers has now been appointed for the purpose of studying the entire matter and make recommendations. We can only hope that they will come up with a practical plan which can be applied to farmers for the benefit of the entire country.

7964

CSO: 3401/3

SOUTH AFRICA

BREAKTHROUGH IN MULLET BREEDING FOR EAST LONDON RESEARCHER

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A breakthrough in artificial mullet breeding has been made by Dr Anton Bok at the Amalinda Fish Station near East London.

In a statement issued here yesterday by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Dr Bok said that of a batch of an endangered species of mullet larvae hatched at the station, 16 had survived for more than six weeks and were thriving.

Dr Bok is researching the breeding of several species of mullet for conservation and angling purposes. The department has said that if their programme was successful, they would want to supply the public and farmers with fish to restock rivers in which they previously occurred.

The mullet are aimed at anglers as an alternative to black bass, which are a threat to indigenous fish in South African rivers and dams.

To promote this concept, the Amalinda station has been supplying farm dams with mullet fry caught at the top end of estuaries.

Their facilities are being expanded to accommodate the whole mullet breeding cycle.

At present, mullet are caught in river mouths at the start of their spawning run to the sea. They are then given hormone injections to stimulate egg maturation, after which the eggs are stripped and fertilised, Dr Bok said. — Sapa

CSO: 3400/179

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES--An investment programme of R30-million by Lennon Ltd in Port Elizabeth will make South Africa self-sufficient in the production of a range of key medicines, managing director Brian O'Donnell of SA Drug-gists, owners of Lennons, said. "We have completed our expansion just in time to ensure continuity of supplies of these medicines even if foreign pharmaceutical companies bow to disinvestment pressure and pull out of the country. "Fortunately, we imported all the costly high-technology manufacturing and laboratory equipment before the recent plunge of the rand, thus saving the country many millions in additional foreign exchange". Mr O'Donnell said the Lennon facility focuses on the production of generic medicines for which hefty patent royalties are not payable to foreign patent holders. Generic replacement has received the green light from the government but multinationals are still waging a fierce campaign against their acceptance, he said. "It has been estimated that generic replacement by a pharmacist could save sick people up to 40 percent on individual medicines". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 85 p 20]

RIOT INSURANCE PAYMENTS--Insurance claims of more than R19-million resulting from political unrest have been paid in the past year. The South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) has made provision for another R21-million as a result of claims received since the start of violence in the Vaal Triangle in August 1984. More than 3 000 claims for damage to motor vehicles have been received since August 1984. About 1 000 claims result from fire damage, says Sasria managing director Rodney Schneeberger. Sasria has come under fire for applying a uniform rating structure to both black and white areas, whereas most of the violence is confined to black areas. Mr Schneeberger says the position is under review. "In 1979 when Sasrai started we had little experience to guide us apart from the 1976 Soweto and the 1960 Sharpeville riots. "A differential rating structure was applied to black and white areas at first. However, the experience of political violence changed in the 1980s when government buildings, which are located by and large in white areas, were the target of bomb attacks." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 29 Sep 85 p 1]

EASTERN CAPE GAS FIND--Cape Town.--Two feasibility studies into the exploitation of gas reserves off Mossel Bay have been completed and handed to Soekor, and will soon be considered by the Cabinet. Private consortiums started the studies in December last year and it is reported from George that an announcement on the development of the gas reserves is expected to be made by the

Government at the end of this year or early next year. A Soekor spokesman could not confirm this, however. The report from George says the announcement was to have been made earlier, but that it has been postponed because the Cabinet requires additional information. Soekor has confirmed that both rigs under contract to it are continuing their drilling programme in the Mossel Bay/Plettenberg Bay area to establish additional reserves. The results have been described as "encouraging".--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 85 p 13]

SIEMENS INSTALLS GENSETS--Six standby diesel gensets fitted with Simatic S5-110 programmable logic controllers have been supplied and installed by Siemens in the Cape and Transvaal. Three 900 kVA standby sets have been installed at the Old Mutual head office in Pinelands, Cape Town; two 50 kVA sets have been supplied to Escom at Witbank, and 50 kVA sets have been supplied to Escom and Witbank, and a 50 kVA set has been installed at AS Transmissions & Steerings in Boksburg. The Simatic PLCs are said to allow flexibility in the expansion of both hardware and software, and simple alteration of the software. The S5-110 has an EPROM. The installation and commissioning was carried out by the Siemens power supply department. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 46]

AFRICAN CABLES ORDER--A R20-million order for Zerotox power and control cable for Escom's Kendal power station has been secured by African Cables. Kilpatrick, the appointed electrical contractors, has confirmed its intention to install Zerotox cable in the power station. This is the second consecutive order to be received by the Vereeniging-based cable manufacturers for Zerotox in a new Escom power station. Last year, the company won a similar contract to supply the product to Matimba. "We are obviously delighted, the wide acceptance of Zerotox cable in power stations, mines, industrial and building applications justifies our investment in the research and development of the product," says P J Muller, managing director of African Cables. The locally-designed cables were developed to overcome the problems of toxic and corrosive hydrochloric acid gas and dense smoke emission associated with conventional PVC cables when involved in a fire situation. Zerotox cables are said to eliminate these problems as they meet the requirements of Escom engineers. These requirements are for a halogen-free, low-smoke and fire-retardant cable alternative to conventional PVC. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 45]

LETHABO PUMPS ORDERED--Mono Pumps (Africa) has received an order from Foster Wheeler Engineering to deliver, install and commission 21 sampling pumps at Escom's Lethabo power station. The pumps, S22M Mono progressive cavity type, will be manufactured from stainless steel and will be powered by geared motors. They will be painted and performance tested to conform with the high standards of finish required by Escom, prior to delivery on site. The pumps will operate under vacuum conditions of up to 7,5 m and discharge pressures up to 10 bar. The temperature of the water will be as high as 85° C. On modern power stations where the steam-raising plant operates at very high pressures, early detection of faults, such as condenser tube leaks, is important to prevent the impurities in the water/steam cycle. Ingress of impurities in the form of dissolved salts from the condenser cooling water could

lead to boiler tube on-load corrosion and possible tube failures--which result in costly repairs and plant downtime. Modern turbo-generators usually have a split or dual condenser which allows the turbine to operate at reduced load while repairs to leaks are carried out on the faulty condenser-half. To do this, however, it is necessary to first detect in which half of the condenser the leak has occurred. This calls for the extraction of water samples from the hot-wells of each condenser-half for continuous analysis. These hot-wells operate in a vacuum and a sampling pump capable of providing a continuous flow under extreme negative suction head is required. The S22M Mono progressive cavity pump meets this requirement. An order for similar pumps has already been completed for the Tutuka power station. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 27]

NEW GAS PACKAGE--The engineering division of Sulzer Brothers (South Africa) Johannesburg has designed and manufactured a compressor package to supply a gas engine with methane gas. The unit will be installed at Athlone sewage works near Cape Town. In operation, methane gas from a sewage sludge digester is collected and scrubbed and will be used to drive a 250-kW gas engine. This is believed to be the first installation of its kind in South Africa. The Austrian supplier of the gas engine has expressed an interest in the South African design and there is considerable potential for export. Sulzer South Africa and a Sulzer group subsidiary in Switzerland, Bell Engineering Works, which will supply two liquid-ring compressors for the contract, will co-operate in marketing the design internationally. "By utilizing local resources, we hope to be less vulnerable to exchange rate variations," said Robert Gaechter of Sulzer, who designed the system. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 14]

PF MILLS--A contract--valued at about R19-million in today's terms--for the manufacture of pulverised fuel (PF) mills for Escom's Majuba power station, has been concluded between Stein Industrie South Africa and Dorbyl Heavy Engineering (DHE), which will manufacture the mills. Stein is subcontractor to Steinmuller South Africa, the main contractor for the project. The contract covers the supply of 30 horizontal pulverised fuel mills--five mills for each of the six boiler sets at the 3 942 MW power station. Delivery of the first units is scheduled for September 1989, and the contract is due for completion by May 1994. The contract is the third of its kind between Stein Industrie South Africa and DHE. DHE is presently manufacturing 36 similar mills for the Tutuka power station and 30 mills for Matimba. This means that DHE is now contracted to manufacture 96 of these mills for Stein Industrie South Africa. All the DHE plants in the Vaal Triangle--the Vecor Duncanville and Broderick works in Vereeniging and the Vecor Vanderbijlpark works--are involved in the manufacturing programme. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 33]

HOIST-CONTROLLERS MADE--State-of-the-art hoist-control systems are being designed and manufactured locally for the first time by Hoist-Tec, a new company in which Telemecanique SA holds a third of the equity. The control systems are designed for winders, hoists and cranes. The company will also produce resistors. Also, short production runs of variable speed drives are planned to start soon. In operation since 1 March, Hoist-Tec has already

completed control systems contracts for large companies. One system, for Krupp SA, is worth approximately R2,5-million and incorporates control equipment for four steelworks cranes, an 100-t hot metal crane, a 60-t furnace charging crane, a 20-t scrap handling crane and also a 15-t billet handling crane. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 2]

EXPORTS AIR FREIGHTED--Exporting goods by air can not only work out cheaper than by sea, but can also allow South Africans to beat the delivery times of US suppliers in their own country. This was revealed to Engineering Week by Ed Povoza, managing director of Edenvale-based Fluidex, which manufactures and exports a range of oil purification equipment. Povoza said the cost of air freighting his equipment to the USA works out 10% cheaper than sea freight would cost. It also enables him to offer two-week delivery times to the USA against the six weeks required by US suppliers of similar equipment. The details were confirmed by SAA's national cargo sales manager, Charles Larkins. "It all depends on the type of commodity being exported. Obviously, air freight would not work out cheaper with low-value exports," said Larkins. He said air freight can offer a number of advantages, including: --More competitive rates are possible on smaller shipments than is possible with sea freight. --Insurance costs are reduced; --Packaging costs are also reduced. Factors affecting the competitiveness of air freight against sea freight include: --Whether warehousing is considered part of manufacturing costs or distribution costs; and --Whether goods are sold free-on-board (FOB) or charges-including-freight (CIF). All SAA offices are able to conduct a comprehensive analysis for potential users of air freight into the advantages and disadvantages of the two forms of transportation, Larkins said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 12 Sep 85 p 2]

HEAT TREATMENT CONTRACT--A contract for what has been claimed as "possibly the largest top-hat" heat treatment furnace in South Africa has been awarded by Escom to Thermopower Furnaces, SA. With a capacity of 125 m³, the 5 m-high unit will operate at a maximum temperature of 1,000°C and will be used for stress relieving. Because of the mass of the furnace, it is being constructed in two halves to facilitate transport, with Thermopower still having to remove part of its factory walls for its removal. Bill Cochrane, MD of Thermopower Furnaces, told ENGINEERING WEEK that his firm's ability to deliver promptly was an important factor in the gaining of the contract. Built to Thermopower's own design, the "top-hat" furnace has the advantage of bringing the furnace to the load instead of the load to the furnace. The unit is a three-zone furnace, incorporating three different banks of elements which can be individually computer-controlled. Its huge cover has a mass of about 15 tons with two central hooks to accept a ram's head lifting apparatus. The "top-hat" cover is lined with a rigid ceramic fibre refractory which is said to offer a 25% energy saving over conventional materials. These rigid ceramic fiber modules are held in place with an anchoring system also designed by Thermopower Furnaces. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 26 Sep 85 p 2]

UMLAZI LEADER ON INKATHA HIT-LIST--Fugitive Umlazi Residents' Association chairman David Sponono Gasa briefly surfaced this week--and revealed a plan by top-ranking Inkatha officials to kill him and then "cut him to pieces." He said he would only come out of hiding when he was sure he would not fall into the hands of Inkatha's impis. Mr Gasa told City Press he was informed by friends who had infiltrated Inkatha that he featured prominently on a hit-list of UDF supporters and sympathisers in Umlazi. The Umlazi Residents' Association is an affiliate of the UDF. Mr Gasa fled his Umlazi B Section home last month after it was petrol-bombed twice by armed men and razed to the ground. He had also received several death threats. One anonymous caller said he was going to be "cut into pieces." "My friends told me to go into hiding because they had heard I was going to be detained by the Security Police and then handed over to Inkatha. A hit squad would then have cut me 'to bits' until I died. The Durbin police PRO could not confirm whether a warrant of arrest had been issued for Mr Gasa, and refused to comment on "wild allegations" that police would hand Gasa over to the impis. And Inkatha Central Committee member Peter Davidson, said the allegations were "wild and laughable." [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 29 Sep 85 p 4]

BLACK JOBS IN TOURISM--Now South Africa's second largest industry (after mining), tourism generates an estimated 250,000 jobs, many among Blacks, according to the South African Tourism Board. Little publicized figures show that the country's R1,750-million in annual tourism earnings (R750-million from foreign visitors) creates 50,000 jobs directly. But a hotel waiter's salary, for example, buys family groceries--which creates income for the farmer who, in turn, buys equipment and so creates jobs in industry. A conservative estimate shows that some 200,000 additional jobs are created indirectly by tourist outlays. Total investment in the tourism infrastructure in South Africa is R3-billion. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICA DIGEST in English 27 Sep 85 p 886]

PEACE GROUP'S MANIFESTO--The organisers of a campaign to unite "all South Africans committed to peace and humanity" have called for the support of their declaration to prevent chaos in the country. Spokesman for the group, "Let South Africa Speak," Mr Jimmy Baigrie, said the campaign which was launched in Cape Town last month had rapidly gained momentum and has the support of all races throughout the country. The campaign, according to Mr Baigrie, was initiated by a small informal group of "concerned businessmen" and calls for all races to unite and identify publicly with each other in support of a common manifesto or declaration of intent. The "Let South Africa Speak" manifesto reads: "To prevent the country from being hi-jacked and torn apart, we must get the leaders we want and tell them how we wish to be led." Mr Baigrie said the campaign's first major goal was to have as much of South Africa "lit up" by November 1. Every community, not lit up by then will be reached during the following seven weeks so that on the last campaign day before Christmas, every member of the community must be ready and proud of a new and united public commitment to a "humane and sociable land." Supporters of the movement should wear something yellow, and put yellow campaign stickers on their belongings. [By Themba Molefe] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Oct 85 p 2]

BORDER VIOLENCE--More than 170 Ciskeian workers and students appeared in magistrates' courts in the border region this week on charges ranging from murder to holding unlawful gatherings, following the recent unrest in Duncan village. In Alice, 100 Gobizembe Secondary School pupils were charged with holding an unlawful gathering on their school premises. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were each released on R20 bail. In the East London Magistrate's Court, 25 Duncan Village residents appeared briefly on allegations of murder. And in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court, 46 people appeared briefly before Magistrate F. Erasmus on charges of holding an unlawful gathering. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 22 Sep 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/152

UGANDA

BRIEFS

MILITARY COUNCIL SPOKESMAN--The Military Council has appointed Mr Augustine Apecu as the official spokesman for the Council. Mr Apecu, who resigned last month as president of the Uganda Journalists Association, will head a new information and public [word indistinct] unit within the Council. Announcing the appointment, the vice chairman of the Military Council and Minister of Defense, Mr Oko, said that the unit will assist local and foreign journalists to answer all enquiries about security of the country and other major national issues handled by the Military Council. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 85 EA]

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